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ABSTRACT

This report describes activities of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) and other federal agencies during fiscal year 1992 in complying with the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. Following an executive summary, the report is organized according to the Act's titles and sections. Individual sections address the following topics: general provisions (such as the Office of the Commissioner); Title I (e.g., the Vocational Rehabilitation Services Program); Title II (the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research); Title III (rehabilitation training, supported employment, services for migratory and seasonal farm workers, and special recreation programs); Title IV (the National Council on Disability); Title V (employment in the federal government, the Federal Contracts Compliance Programs, nondiscrimination in federally assisted and federally conducted programs and activities, and the Interagency Coordinating Council); Title VI (projects with industry and the State Supported Employment Services); and Title VII (e.g., Centers for Independent Living and Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights). Appendices include a glossary, financial tables, and caseload statistics, as well as information on characteristics of persons rehabilitated, post-employment services, the Client Assistance Program, applicant/client appeals, services to and outcomes for persons with severe compared with non-severe disabilities, and comprehensive services for independent living. (DB)

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Annual Report

To the President and to the Congress

Fiscal Year 1992

On Federal Activitives Related to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as Amended

EC 304 928

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Annual Report

To the President and to the Congress

Fiscal Year 1992

On Federal Activitives Related to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as Amended

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

RICHARD W. RILEY, SECRETARY

OFFICE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

Judith E. Heumann, Assistant Secretary

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

William L. Smith, Commissioner, Acting

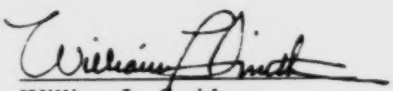
Elizabeth Arroyo, Editor

FOREWORD

The Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) continues its strong commitment to leadership and effective administration of the programs and benefits for individuals with disabilities authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. The Act provides the legislative basis for programs and activities to assist individuals with disabilities in the pursuit of employment, independence, and integration into the community. This report provides a comprehensive description of the activities of RSA during fiscal year 1992 and describes our successes in meeting the mandates of the Act.

The report also contains information on activities of the other federal agencies responsible for administering sections of the Act. I would like to acknowledge the contributions by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research; the National Council on Disability; the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board; the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs; and the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Civil Rights in making this report a comprehensive summary of federal accomplishments under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

RSA, along with the other federal agencies with responsibilities under the Act, continues to strive for effective and efficient programs that provide opportunities for individuals with disabilities to participate in the mainstream of society through increased employment and independence. In working together, we hope to bring about significant changes in programs and services to enhance the lives of these individuals.



William L. Smith
Acting Commissioner

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Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report to the President and to the Congress is required by Section 13 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (the Act). The report describes activities under the Act from October 1, 1991 through September 30, 1992. The report is organized following the titles and sections in the Act. The appendices contain data from various reports required in the Act and regulations. Summaries of the data in the appendices and their impact are included in the body of the report where appropriate.

This executive summary contains brief information about the programs reported on and some highlights of what will be found in the various sections of the report.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections 3 and 12
Office of the Commissioner

The Act makes the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) the principal Federal official responsible for administering the State-Federal vocational rehabilitation system, evaluating the programs funded under the Act, and monitoring discretionary grant programs and the State Vocational Rehabilitation agencies' execution of their responsibilities under the Act. RSA's central and ten regional offices provide technical assistance and leadership to assist States and other grantees in strengthening programs providing services to individuals with disabilities, especially individuals with severe disabilities.

In 1992 the Commissioner established five goals for RSA. These goals were set in place to implement the four priority areas: (1) responsible implementation of the Rehabilitation Act, (2) policy reform, (3) strong internal management, and (4) a national constituent network. The five goals were:

- to promote and support a comprehensive and coordinated program of vocational rehabilitation and independent living services for individuals with disabilities which will lead to maximized employability, independence, and integration into the workplace and community and increase competitiveness in a global economy.
- to develop and maintain a complete policy system;
- to improve and strengthen internal management;
- to establish communication networks with consumers and service providers allowing their maximum input to the decision making process within RSA; and
- to promote rights, equal access, and equal opportunity for persons with disabilities to allow full integration into the workplace and community.

Section 12(a)(4)
American Rehabilitation Magazine

Publication of American Rehabilitation is an ongoing activity under this section of the Act. Four issues, each focussing on one special area of rehabilitation, were published in 1992 reaching at least 15,000 readers. It has been estimated that upwards of 45,000 people read articles reproduced from the magazine for training and other purposes.

Section 14
Evaluation
Federal Funds $1,025,000

Section 14 of the Act requires the Commissioner to evaluate all programs authorized by the Act, their effectiveness in relation to their cost, their impact on related programs, and their structure and mechanisms for delivery of services, using appropriate methodology and evaluative research design. It requires that standards be established and used for the evaluations and that the evaluations be conducted by persons not immediately involved in the administration of the program or project being evaluated. Fiscal Year 1992 funds were used to initiate two studies and support the continuation of one 2 year study.

Section 15
The Clearinghouse on Disability Information

The Clearinghouse on Disability Information responds to inquiries from individuals with disabilities, their families, agencies, information providers, and the general public. Major areas of emphasis are information on Federal funding, Federal legislation affecting persons with disabilities, and identification of other information resources. During FY 1992, the Clearinghouse responded to 6,278 written requests and 1,262 telephone inquiries.

TITLE I

Sections 100-111
The Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Services Program
Federal Funds $1,783,530,000

The Act authorizes Federal allocations on a formula grant basis, with a State matching requirement. Except for the costs of constructing rehabilitation facilities, where the match is 50 percent. The Fiscal year 1992 the matching requirements for Title I funds was 80 percent Federal and 20 percent State after the 1988 base level and 76 percent federal and 24 percent, State for all Federal funds exceeding the 1988 base level.

Program emphasis in FY 1992 included: monitoring of all formula and discretionary grantees; improvement of services to individuals with long-term mental illness and individuals with severe learning disabilities; and development of guidance to State vocational rehabilitation agencies on implementing an order of selection for services.

Section 103(b)
Vending Facilities Program
Federal Funds $29,700,000 (Section 110 funds)

The purpose of this program is to provide remunerative employment for individuals who are blind through the operation of vending facilities on Federal and other property. The Randolph-Sheppard Act provides priority for such individuals who are licensed by a State Licensing Agency to operate vending facilities, including cafeterias, on any Federal property.

Section 112
Client Assistance Program (CAP)
Federal Funds $9,141,000

CAP is a formula grant program that was authorized under the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1984 to provide support for programs that assist clients and client applicants to secure the benefits and services available to them under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (Act). Each State is required to have a CAP as a condition for receiving vocational rehabilitation program funds under Title I of the Act.

Section 130
American Indians with Disabilities Rehabilitation Services Projects
Federal Funds $4,470,000

In FY 1992, RSA funded nine new projects and seven continuation projects. As a result of an evaluation of the American Indian program conducted in 1986, RSA established two absolute priorities for the 1992 grant competition. Two of the new awards were made under an absolute priority requiring the applicants to place concentration on service to persons with specific learning disabilities (SLD); seven of the new awards were to applicants responding to the absolute priority requiring the applicants to focus on the prevalent disability(ies) on the reservation.

TITLE II

The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research

Section 200 - 204
The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research
Federal Funds $61,000,000.

The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) provides leadership and support for a national and international program of rehabilitation research and the utilization of the information acquired through this program. In addition, the Director of the Institute serves as Chairman of the Interagency Committee on Disability Research (ICDR), which is charged with coordinating rehabilitation research efforts throughout the Federal Government. NIDRR also administers the Spinal Cord Injury program, the Technology Assistance program and projects established under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), which are funded from sources other than Title II of the Act.

In FY 1992, the NIDRR program budget was $61,000,000. These funds supported:

39 Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers	$23,674,693
18 Rehabilitation Engineering Centers	$10,294,499
18 ADA-Related Projects	$5,520,910
58 Field-Initiated Research Projects	$7,295,000
24 Research and Demonstration Programs	$4,693,250
22 Knowledge Dissemination & Utilization Projects	$4,055,227
13 Research Training grants	$2,141,508
28 Innovation Grants	$1,385,000
10 Mary E. Switzer Fellowships	$341,000
18 Small Business Innovative Research grants	$775,000
miscellaneous expenditures	$823,913

In addition, NIDRR administers 13 Model Spinal Cord Injury Projects with $5,000,000 appropriated under Section 311 of the Act.

TITLE III

Section 304
Rehabilitation Training
Federal Funds $36,688,000

Under the Rehabilitation Training program, grants and contracts may be made to States and public or nonprofit agencies and organizations, including institutions of higher education, to pay part of the costs of projects for scholarship/training awards, traineeships, and related activities designed to assist in increasing the numbers of qualified personnel trained in providing services to individuals with disabilities.

Section 311(a)(1)
Special Projects and Demonstrations for Providing Vocational Rehabilitation Services to Individuals with Severe Disabilities
Federal Funds $31,103,000

Section 311(a)(1) authorizes grants to demonstrate innovative approaches to the rehabilitation of individuals with severe disabilities, regardless of their age or the severity of their disabilities. In FY 1992, this program supported 117 projects.

Section 311(d)(1)(A)
Special Projects and Demonstrations for Providing Supported Employment Services to Individuals with Severe Disabilities--Statewide Demonstration and Community-Based Projects
Federal Funds $9,479,906

Under this authority, funding is provided for Statewide Demonstration Projects and Community-Based Projects. In FY 1992, 17 Statewide Demonstration Projects were awarded their second year continuation grants to assist States in rehabilitation "system changes" from sheltered day and work activity programs to competitive work in integrated settings via supported employment. The term "systems changes" refers to collaborative efforts undertaken within a State to create supported employment options through cooperative relationships among various public and private agencies. In FY 1992 fourteen new community-based projects were awarded to stimulate the development of innovative approaches for improving and expanding the provision of supported employment services to individuals with severe disabilities and to enhance local capacity to provide supported employment services. Of the fourteen projects awarded, three projects were awarded to serve individuals with severe disabilities in rural areas; six projects were awarded to serve individuals with long-term mental illnesses; and five projects were awarded to serve unserved and underserved populations including individuals with traumatic brain injuries, individuals with severe physical disabilities and individuals who are blind with at least one other disabling condition.

Section 311(d)(2)(A)
Special Projects and Demonstrations for Providing Supported Employment Services to Individuals with Severe Disabilities--Technical Assistance Projects
Federal Funds $943,094

These technical assistance projects assist State VR agencies to develop and implement the Title VI, Part C State Supported Employment Services Program. The projects also provide technical assistance to service providers, employers, agencies and individuals who collaborate with State VR agencies in the provision of services to individuals with severe disabilities.

Section 312
Vocational Rehabilitation Service Projects for Migratory and Seasonal Farmworkers with Disabilities
Federal funds $1,060,000

This discretionary grant program provides vocational rehabilitation services to migratory agricultural and seasonal farmworkers. Project activities are coordinated with other Federal programs serving the same target population including those administered by the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, and certain other programs of the Department of Education. State vocational rehabilitation (VR) agencies conduct these projects. Three new grants were awarded and eight projects received continuation funding for a second or third year under this program in FY 1992 for a total of eleven projects.

Section 316
Projects for Initiating Special Recreation Programs for Individuals with Disabilities
Federal Funds $2,617,000

Section 316 of the Act authorizes special service projects to initiate recreation programs for individuals with disabilities. Twenty-eight projects were funded in FY 1992 for their third year of a three-year project period. This is the second three-year project period for this program. Prior to 1987, special recreation projects were funded for only one year. These special recreation programs offer persons with disabilities opportunities to develop new interests, specific skills, and the confidence to take risks in integrated settings that impact on all aspects of their quality of life, including their ability to secure employment.

TITLE IV

Section 400
National Council on Disability
Federal Funds $1,564,000

The National Council on Disability is an independent Federal agency comprised of 15 members appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. The

National Council has specific statutory duties, which include establishing general policies for the National Institute of Disability and Rehabilitation Research and providing advice to the Rehabilitation Services Administration.

TITLE V

Section 501
Employment of People with Disabilities in the Federal Government

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has responsibility for enforcing the nondiscrimination and affirmative action provisions of laws and regulations concerning Federal employment of people with disabilities. During FY 1991 EEOC monitored Federal affirmative employment programs by combining its evaluation of employment programs for minorities, women, and people with disabilities. As part of EEOC's oversight responsibilities, EEOC staff also conducted combined onsite reviews of employment programs for minorities, women, and people with disabilities at several Federal agencies, both at their headquarters and selected field installations.

The Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities (ICEPD), has responsibility for co-operating with and assisting the EEOC in its efforts to ensure that Federal agencies in the Executive Branch are in compliance with Federal laws and regulations for the hiring, placement, and advancement of people with disabilities.

Section 502
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board
Federal Funds $2,940,000

The Access Board is an independent Federal agency charged with ensuring that certain facilities designed, constructed, leased or altered with Federal funds since September 1969 are accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

Section 503
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) in the U.S. Department of Labor is responsible for implementing and enforcing Section 503 of the Act. Section 503 requires employers with Federal contracts in excess of $10,000 to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, qualified individuals with disabilities and to make reasonable accommodations to their physical or mental limitations. Individuals with disabilities, or organizations or representatives on their behalf, may file complaints if they believe they have been discriminated against by Federal contractors or subcontractors.

Section 504
Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted and Federally Conducted Programs and Activities

The Civil Rights Division (the Division or CRD) of the Department of Justice (the Department or DOJ) is responsible for the consistent and effective enforcement by Executive agencies of what are commonly referred to as the "cross-cutting" civil rights statutes, including section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. Executive Order 12250 charges the Attorney General with this responsibility, which has been delegated to the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights. Under Executive Order 12250, the Division undertakes a diverse array of regulatory and administrative initiatives. The Division reviews all proposed civil rights regulations for consistency, adequacy, and clarity, and assists Federal agencies in the development of appropriate regulations. The Division also issues interpretations of these regulations in individual administrative cases and provides guidance to the agencies on new civil rights issues. The Division annually reviews the civil rights implementation plans of each Federal agency as required by section 1-403 of Executive Order 12250, and offers training and technical assistance to agencies to improve their civil rights enforcement procedures and programs. CRD promotes interagency information sharing and cooperation through delegation agreements.

The overlap of section 504 and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), enacted on July 26, 1990, requires substantial coordination to ensure consistent interpretation of the two statutes and development of non-conflicting enforcement standards. Since January 26, 1992, the ADA's effective date, the Division has undertaken many coordination initiatives to advise Federal agencies on the relationship of section 504 and titles II and III of the ADA. The Division also implements the ADA's compliance programs under title II (public entities) and title III (public accommodations and commercial facilities). This includes coordination of the Federal Government's overall title II enforcement activities and referral of complaints to eight Federal agencies, which the title II regulation "designates" to investigate complaints.

Section 507
Interagency Coordinating Council

The Interagency Coordinating Council was established by the 1978 amendments to the Rehabilitation Act to coordinate and facilitate the effective Federal implementation of Title V of the Act. Eight Federal agencies with enforcement or coordination functions with regard to these provisions are represented on the Council. These agencies are: the Departments of Justice, Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Interior; the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board; the Office of Personnel Management; and, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The Council is chaired by the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights.

During FY 1992, the Council met and considered two major issues: the Americans with Disabilities Act; and, publication of Government records in accessible formats for use by persons with disabilities.

TITLE VI

Part B

Section 621
Projects With Industry (PWI)
Federal Funds $20,390,000

PWI is a partnership between business, industry, labor, and the rehabilitation community. The primary goal of this discretionary grant program is to expand job opportunities for individuals with disabilities in the competitive labor market. In FY 1992, 113 continuation and 7 new projects were funded. As required by the Act, 15% of the continuation projects were randomly selected for on-site compliance reviews. All projects which have completed one full project year are required to report compliance indicator data measuring nine critical performance areas. Projects must receive an established minimum score to meet the evaluation standards and qualify for continuation funding for the third or any subsequent year of a grant.

Part C

Section 631
The State Supported Employment Services Program
Federal Funds $31,065,000

This formula grant program provides State VR agencies with financial assistance to develop and implement collaborative programs with appropriate public and private nonprofit organizations leading to supported employment for individuals with severe disabilities. As a condition for receipt of VR services program funds, State VR agencies must assure that the State has an acceptable plan to provide supported employment services.

TITLE VII

Part A

Section 701
The Comprehensive Services for Independent Living Program
Federal Funds $14,200,000

In FY 1992, Title VII, Part A of the Act authorized formula grants to State vocational rehabilitation agencies to provide comprehensive services for independent living to individuals whose disabilities are so severe that they do not presently have the potential for employment,

but may benefit from vocational or other comprehensive rehabilitation services to enable them to live and function independently, or to engage in or maintain appropriate employment. Priority for services is given to persons not served by other provisions of the Act.

Part B

Section 711
Centers for Independent Living
Federal Funds $29,000,000

The Centers for Independent Living program provide grants for nonresidential, community-based centers to provide services that enable persons with severe disabilities to live more independently in the family or community or to secure and maintain employment with the maximum degree of self direction. In FY 1992, 97 grants were funded for the operation of 202 centers, including 10 branch or satellite centers.

Part C

Section 721
Independent Living Services for Older Blind Individuals
Federal Funds $6,505,000

This program authorizes discretionary grants to State VR agencies to provide independent living services for individuals who are aged 55 and older whose severe visual impairments make gainful employment extremely difficult to obtain, but for whom independent living goals are feasible to help them adjust to their disability and to live more independently in the home and community. In FY 1992, 28 continuation and 3 new awards were made for a total of 31 projects.

Part D

Section 731
Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights
Federal Funds $1,074,000

This program provides discretionary grants to States, through their governors, to establish systems for the protection and advocacy of individuals with severe disabilities who are receiving services under Title VII of the Act. Projects serve individuals who are not eligible for services provided by existing protection and advocacy or ombudsman programs or whose requests for services cannot be addressed by client assistance programs funded under section 112 of the Act. In FY 1992, 12 projects received funding under the PAIR program.

Sections 3 and 12

Office of the Commissioner

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Commissioner

Sections 3 and 12
Office of the Commissioner

Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) continued agency attention to the four priority areas that had previously been identified in 1989. These four areas were: (1) responsible implementation of the Rehabilitation Act, (2) policy reform, (3) strong internal management, and (4) building nationwide constituency relations -- as well as a new priority focusing on ensuring the rights of individuals with disabilities, were translated into five goals for RSA during 1992. The five goals were:

- to promote and support a comprehensive and coordinated program of vocational rehabilitation and independent living services for individuals with disabilities which will lead to maximized employability, independence, and integration into the workplace and community and increase competitiveness in a global economy.
- to develop and maintain a complete RSA policy system;
- to improve and strengthen internal management;
- to establish communication networks with consumers and service providers allowing their maximum input to the decision making process within RSA; and
- to promote rights, equal access, and equal opportunity for persons with disabilities to allow full integration into the workplace and community.

Comprehensive/Coordinated Program of Vocational Rehabilitation and Independent Living Services

RSA continued to encourage innovative service delivery practices in an effort to increase competitive employment and independent living opportunities for individuals with severe disabilities. Information was disseminated to the rehabilitation community on exemplary programs that transition individuals with disabilities from school to work

Another objective under this goal addressed the personnel shortages in the field of rehabilitation by promoting quality rehabilitation education programs and careers in rehabilitation.

Technical assistance was provided to State VR agencies, rehabilitation facilities, independent living centers, and community-based programs to meet the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act and implementing the various regulations and policies. In addition, efforts

were undertaken to assure and enhance the integrity of the service delivery systems through the maintenance and improvement of monitoring, technical assistance, and accountability systems. Another effort was undertaken to assure the application of rehabilitation technology at all levels of service provision and management.

Develop and Maintain a complete RSA Policy System

During 1992, RSA continued to operationalize its new policy system that was implemented in 1990. Additional chapters of the RSA Manual were issued to consolidate relevant policies on specific topic areas and to issue guidance to the rehabilitation field on the implementation of Federal requirements. Various constituent groups were involved in the development and review of these manual chapters.

The agency was actively involved in gathering and analyzing information relevant to the planned 1992 reauthorization of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. In addition, revised regulations were issued for the Title VI, Part C, State Supported Employment Program, and proposed performance indicators for the Centers for Independent Living Program (Title VII, Part B) were published for public comment.

To Improve and Strengthen Internal Management

RSA continued to improve and strengthen its internal management by developing and implementing information resource management activities to improve analytical and assessment capacity, increase productivity, and reduce paperwork.

The agency has made a commitment to implement an overall human resource development approach to management RSA undertook efforts to assure maximum utilization of human resources with efficient staffing, training, performance appraisal, reward systems, and other sound personnel practices.

In order to be responsive to the needs of the field of rehabilitation, RSA has made strides to establish and utilize an information and knowledge dissemination system which focuses on information collected through monitoring and other field contacts.

RSA also established a plan to provide leadership to the rehabilitation community in the development of state of the art rehabilitation information systems.

Establish Communication Networks With Consumers and Service Providers

Under this goal, RSA continues its commitment to promote and maintain effective communications with consumers, service providers, and employers by considering recommendations and opinions, and by responding to requests for policy and information. RSA also continued its efforts to provide leadership for the Federal-State program of vocational rehabilitation through public speaking, newsletters, and other public relations activities.

To Promote Rights, Equal Access, and Equal Opportunity For Persons With Disabilities

Activities were continued that promoted and assisted in the implementation of Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) through participation on an interagency subcommittee to coordinate technical assistance activities on this new law. As part of this effort, RSA assisted in the dissemination of information on ADA to rehabilitation professionals and individuals with disabilities.

In order to ensure that the tenets of the ADA and equal rights for individuals with disabilities are well ingrained within the vocational rehabilitation system, training on the ADA was provided to rehabilitation professionals and pre-service educators under a RSA-sponsored short-term training grant awarded to Southern Illinois University.

Section 12(a)(4)

American Rehabilitation Magazine

Section 12(a)(4)
American Rehabilitation Magazine

The magazine is designed to disseminate information on rehabilitation programs funded by RSA and other Federal agencies, as well as any material relevant to the performance of professional duties related to RSA interest. Therefore, any topic related to rehabilitation, such as innovative programs, agency administrative practices, research, and technique, is considered. Recently, entire issues have begun to be devoted to one area of disability or to a specific approach to rehabilitation. The ideal article describes a new and successful approach to providing services for people with disabilities that can and should be replicated. AR also uses separate sections, or "departments," of the magazine to feature reviews of books, films, and other resources on disability and rehabilitation; to present materials on what individual States are doing; to announce conferences and events; and to disseminate other items of interest to rehabilitation professionals.

In 1992, 35 articles, written by professionals in the field of rehabilitation, were published. The extremely popular Spring 1992 issue featured 7 articles on "Rural Rehabilitation." These included "The Role of Independent Living Centers in Delivering VR Services to Rural Communities," "Providing VR Services in Pacific Island Communities: Myth and Reality," "Innovations in Rural Independent Living," The RANGE EXCHANGE: a Rural Assistive Technology Outreach Program," "Involving Consumers and Service Providers in Shaping Rural Rehabilitation Agenda," "Rural Issues in VR Service Delivery: a Goodwill Industries of America Study," and "VR in Rural America: Challenges and Opportunities.

The Summer 1992 issue featured 10 articles on "Careers in Rehabilitation." Among the articles in this important issue were "Careers in Rehabilitation: an Introduction," "Rehabilitation Technology: Engineering New Careers in Rehabilitation," "Careers in Rehabilitation Psychology," "Working with People Who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing," "Providing Rehabilitation Services to Blind People: All Plus More," "Working with People Who Have Severe Psychiatric Disabilities," "Rehabilitation Counseling and Placement," "Vocational Evaluation as a Career," "Region VI Conferences Attract New Professionals," and "What Does the Future Hold?"

The Autumn issue featured 7 articles on "America 2000," with the following articles: "A Focus on Youths and Adults with Disabilities," "Models of Vocational Rehabilitation for Youths and Adults with Severe Mental Illness," "Employment Opportunities for People with Disabilities in the Years to Come," "Vocational Rehabilitation of Drug Free Youths," "Community Resource Utilization in Rehabilitation: the Shape of the Future," "Alabama's FAST Project," and "Approaching Equality: Education of the Deaf, a book review."

The Winter issue, which was a sellout in less than 1 week, contained 11 articles on "Private Industry Involvement in Rehabilitation." Topics included "Partners for Independence:

an Industry Managed Job Placement Model," "The Growth and Structure of the Proprietary Rehabilitation Sector," "Ideal Disability Management Practices: a Survey of Disability Management Advocates and Practitioners," "The Role of the Entrepreneur in Job Placement," "Education-Industry Collaboration: Guidelines for Complying with the Fair Labor Standards Act," "PWI -- a Model for Job Placement," "Business Advisory Councils in the Rehabilitation Process," "Implications for Vocational Success for Visually Impaired Users of Adaptive Equipment," "Ladders to Accommodation," "All Aboard for Employment," and "What a Small Business Needs to Know About the Americans with Disabilities Act."

Future issues of American Rehabilitation will focus on "AIDS and Rehabilitation," "Traumatic Brain Injury," "Communicative Disorders," "Independent Living," "Deaf-Blind Rehabilitation," "Special Projects," and others yet to be determined.

Organizations and individuals interested in these upcoming issues are urged to subscribe now to assure that copies will be available. Subscriptions are offered through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; yearly rates are $5 domestic, $6.25 foreign; single copies are $1.75 domestic, $2.18 foreign.

Authors interested in submitting their manuscripts to AR should contact: Frank Romano, Editor, Room 3014 Switzer Building, 330 C Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20202-2531. Telephone: (202) 205-8296. FAX: (202) 205-9874.

Section 14

Evaluation

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Planning Policy and Evaluation Staff

Section 14
Evaluation
Federal Funds $1,025,000

Section 14 of the Act mandates that the Commissioner of RSA evaluate all programs authorized by the Act, their effectiveness in relation to their cost, their impact on related programs, and their structure and mechanisms for delivery of services, using appropriate methodology and evaluative research design. It requires that standards be established and used for the evaluations, and that the evaluations be conducted by persons not immediately involved in the administration of the program or project evaluated.

Project Completed in FY 1992

Evaluation of Vocational Assessment Procedures and the IWRP Process Used by State VR Agencies - Completed in March, 1992. This study's findings included:

- The services, counselor characteristics, and counselor practices that appeared to lead to a closure status of 26 (successful vocational outcome) were: a greater degree of client involvement in the VR process, receipt of more job services, a counselor with more years of experience at the VR State Agency, and a counselor who spent a greater proportion of time on such activities as counseling and guidance, vocational evaluation and file management.

- Achievement of intermediate objectives (in the IWRP) and the vocational goal appear to contribute to better outcomes up to 33 months after closure.

- Client characteristics and client goals and interests were the most important factors to counselors in determining client needs and developing a plan of services. Less than half of counselors identified the local job market as a factor. Needs of employers were least often cited as an important factor;

- For clients receiving evaluation services purchased by the VR agency, the average cost of vocational evaluation was $335 for clients closed in status 26 and $260 for clients closed in status 28;

- Provision of vocational evaluation varied a great deal by disability.

Some recommendations were:

- o To ensure the relevance of clients' service plans, counselors should consider the local job market and needs of employers; state agencies should make labor market information available to counselors.

- o Given the observed positive relationship between counselor decision-making power and closure status, agencies might be encouraged to ensure, within the constraints of law and regulation, that counselors be afforded maximum flexibility and decisionmaking authority in providing services to clients.

- o Given the observed positive relationship between client involvement in service planning and closure status, counselors should ensure the maximum possible client input both in terms of determining the vocational goal and in developing the service program.

Contact Person: Suzanne Choisser (202) 205-8937

Projects continued in FY 1992 from prior year

- o Evaluation of Youth Transition from School to Work* - Completed May, 1993. The RSA substudy to this five-year longitudinal study conducted by the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) is of those youths who are referred to VR by the schools or who otherwise become participants in the VR program following completion of secondary school. Patterns of referral and service in the schools and in vocational rehabilitation programs, and the results of rehabilitation services are being evaluated. Recommendations for improvement of linkages between the schools and VR and for improvement of service patterns for youths with disabilities are expected.

Contact Person: Francoise C. Hall (202) 205-8938

- o Evaluation of Quality Assurance Systems in State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies - Completed March, 1993. The purposes of this procurement are:

  (1) to describe the nature and scope of quality assurance (QA) systems, subsystems or subsystem elements existing in State VR agencies, particularly as the three essential elements of QA (monitoring, standards, and corrective mechanisms) pertain to the four principal phases of the VR process; Eligibility Determination; Development of Individualized Written Rehabilitation Plan (IWRP); Provision of Services; and Closure;

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*The findings and recommendations of projects completed in FY 1993 will be reported in the 1993 Annual Report.

(2) Utilizing specified criteria, to nominate exemplary QA systems subsystems or subsystems elements, as they relate to: (a) quality of performance measures; (b) appropriateness of standards; and (c) effectiveness of corrective mechanisms; and

(3) to develop a manual that provides guidance: (a) to State VR agencies for evaluating their QA systems or developing new QA systems; and (b) to RSA for evaluating State VR agency QA systems and subsystems, especially those QA subsystems focusing on case reviews to see if those reviews at least meet Federal requirements and providing technical assistance to State VR agencies on matters concerning quality assurance systems.

Contact Person: Suzanne Choisser (202) 205-8937

o Evaluation of Procedures to Recruit and Retain Qualified Field Service Delivery Personnel in the State-Federal Rehabilitation Program - Completed April, 1993. The purposes of this study are:

(1) to identify factors that facilitate or impede the recruitment and retention of qualified field staff services delivery personnel by State VR agencies, including the contribution of post-employment training;

(2) to document cases of exemplary practices used by State VR agencies to recruit and retain qualified service delivery personnel;

(3) to identify the level of information that selected pre-service training programs have on their graduates, including whether graduates are going to work in State VR agencies, and identifying the representation of individuals with disabilities or minority groups in the pre-service training program student population; and

(4) to identify factors that encourage employment of individuals with disabilities and persons from minority groups in field service delivery positions in State VR agencies.

Contact Person: Francoise C. Hall (202) 205-8938

o Traumatic Brain Injury Effective Practices Study - Completed September, 1993. The purposes of this study are:

(1) to identify (a) the vocational rehabilitation and related service needs of individuals with TBI and, (b) the current practices that the VR system has implemented to address these needs;

(2) to assess the strengths and weaknesses of current VR system practices in serving individuals with TBI; and

(3) to identify effective practices that RSA might consider for individuals with TBI.

Contact Person: Francoise C. Hall (202) 205-8938

- An Assessment of Client Information Systems - Completed September, 1993. The purpose of this study is to document and provide a balanced assessment of potential improvements to RSA's R300/R911 client information system including:

  (1) data elements obtained from the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) completed study: "Enhanced Understanding of the Economics of Disability";

  (2) data elements obtained from he Ohio Rehabilitation Services Commission (RSC), that exist in a database accompanying the publication, "Excellence Through Information Management, a Decision Support System";

  (3) earnings data from the Social Security Data Link and R911/SSA Interface;

  (4) the Client Employability Index (CEI) and the Economic Environment Index (EEI) that were developed in the RSA Program Performance Indicators project; and

  (5) data enhancements in four State VR agencies

Contact Person: Harold B. Kay (202) 205-9883

Projects Started in FY 1992

- A Longitudinal Study of the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Services Program - Expected completion September, 1998. The overall purpose of the study is to examine the success of the State-Federal VR Services Program in assisting individuals with disabilities to achieve sustainable improvements in employment, earnings, independence, and quality of life including:

  - investigating application and acceptance rates.
  - developing a model of VR client flow from application to closure,
  - analyzing the costs of eligibility determination and VR services,

- developing a comprehensive model of client outcomes to determine the relationships between VR services and rehabilitation success,
- analyzing the long-term effects of VR services on client outcomes,
- preparing tools to support future research on the VR program,
- developing recommendations on appropriate methods for future studies, and
- providing information for use in the 1997 reauthorization of the Rehabilitation Act.

Contact Person: Harold B. Kay (202) 205-9883

- Evaluation of the Impact of VR Funding of Purchased Services -Expected completion September 1994. The purpose of the study is to identify and evaluate current State VR agency practices regarding purchasing VR services from rehabilitation facilities including:
  - identifying the types and models of purchase of services (POS) agreements (including their range and scope) that currently exist between State VR agencies and rehabilitation facilities;
  - documenting the frequency of use and examine the rationale for use of the various types of POS agreements;
  - determining the impact that various types of POS agreements have on the kinds and extensiveness of services provided to VR clients;
  - assessing the trends, strengths and weaknesses of current practices relative to POS agreements; and
  - identifying POS agreements that foster a desirable client flow, and develop recommendations for promoting the wider use of these effective POS agreements.

Contact Persons: Francoise C. Hall (202) 205-8938
Suzanne Choisser (202) 205-8937

Section 15

The Clearinghouse on Disability Information

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

Section 15
The Clearinghouse on Disability Information

The Clearinghouse on Disability Information responds to inquiries from individuals with disabilities, their families, national organizations, Federal and State agencies, information providers, legislators, the news media, and the general public. Major areas of emphasis are information on Federal funding, Federal legislation affecting persons with disabilities, OSERS' programs and policies, and identification of and referral to other information resources.

ACTIVITIES

During FY 1992, the Clearinghouse responded to 6,278 written requests and 1,262 telephone inquiries and issued the following publications or fact sheets.

- o OSERS News in Print (four issues published and distributed to 22,000 individuals per issue)
- o Pocket Guide to Federal Help for Individuals with Disabilities
- o Summary of Existing Legislation Affecting People with Disabilities
- o ED Facts: Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services
- o Clearinghouse on Disability Information Fact Sheet
- o InfoPac (employment guide for people with disabilities)

Contact Person: Carolyn Corlett, (202) 205-8241 (Voice and TDD)

Title I

Sections 100 - 111

Vocational Rehabilitation Services Program

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Program Operations

Sections 100 - 111
The Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Services Program
Federal Funds: $1,783,530,000

Title I of the Act authorizes grants to the States to conduct comprehensive VR programs that meet the "needs of individuals with disabilities so that such individuals may prepare for and engage in gainful employment to the extent of their capabilities."

The Act requires each administering State agency to submit a State plan every three years. This plan, which must be approved before the State agency can receive Federal funds, commits the State agency to comply with the requirements of the Act and describes its program. The State plan also serves as the major reference point for RSA in monitoring State agency performance with regard to program operations and delivery of services. Eighty-one State agencies administer VR services programs in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Republic of Palau, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. In 24 States, a general VR agency provides services to all individuals with disabilities except those who are blind, while a separate agency provides services to individuals who are blind. Approximately one-half of the State VR agencies are located in multi-program agencies, for instance, Departments of Human Resources. About one-fourth of the States place their VR agency in Departments of Education. The remaining State VR agencies are independent agencies responsible to the Office of the Governor.

Allocations of Federal Funds

In Fiscal Year 1992, the matching requirements for Title I funds was 80 percent Federal and 20 percent State for the 1988 base level and 76 percent federal and 24 percent State for all Federal funds exceeding the 1988 base level.

VR Services Program Activities

Program emphasis continued to be placed on providing services to individuals with the most severe disabilities. New and continuing efforts by RSA were conducted to help State agencies improve management and programmatic efforts in several areas.

Monitoring

Under the authority of Section 107 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. RSA is responsible for providing annual reviews and periodic on-site monitoring of programs administered under this title. Program accountability is ensured through the systematic review and monitoring of compliance to the Federal regulations using standardized instruments. The

findings are submitted to the program and form the basis for technical assistance and corrective action. The Amendments of 1992 which will require a significant impact on the formula grant monitoring system. All monitoring systems will need to be revised to reflect additional and/or revised requirements. RSA staff have developed greater consistency in using monitoring systems and have developed regional and national data bases of review results that are useful to management.

Monitoring activities are conducted by the ten regional offices, located throughout the country, and the central office located in Washington. The major areas for on-site monitoring of the formula grant programs are: State Plan compliance, eligibility and casework documentation compliance, audit follow-up, and internal controls for fiscal management.

During FY 1992, RSA accomplished the following:

- Established RSA monitoring policy with Commissioner's Memorandum CM-92-66 requiring that all formula grant programs be monitored against all compliance requirements at least once every three years.

- Conducted national training conference for RSA regional office monitoring liaisons in monitoring principles and techniques. Agenda included skill building sessions in the following subject areas: monitoring "Order of Selection for Services"; conducting case reviews using the Case Review System (CRS); operating formula grant monitoring data systems for the CRS and the newly developed Client Assistance Program Assurance Review (CAPAR) and preparing monitoring reports and Notice of Disallowance Decisions (NDD).

- Revised and distributed the State Plan Assurance Review (SPAR) to monitor State Plan compliance under Titles I, VI-C, and VII-A during the FY 1992-1994 State Plan cycle.

- Developed a cooperative agreement with San Diego State University (SDSU) Case Review Project in order to plan for the transition of CRS responsibilities to RSA upon termination of grant award on March 31, 1994. Formed RSA-CRS Committee to provide oversight during the transfer.

- Conducted 5 monitoring liaisons teleconferences on topics of importance in maintaining consistency in the application of monitoring systems and in reporting review findings. Topics included: interpretation of regulatory requirements regarding the IWRP, recovery of disallowed costs, State unit organizational issues and effective use of SPAR Technical Assistance Resources.

- Developed the Client Assistance Program Assurance Review (CAPAR) to monitor compliance with Governor's Assurances submitted to receive funds under Section 112 of

the Act. A CAPAR data analysis system is currently being field tested that will generate a computer print-out of review results and will enable RSA to aggregate regional and national results.

- Developed the first Annual Monitoring Report to the Commissioner that included a quantitative summary of monitoring reviews conducted during FY 1991, trends in compliance and a status report to management regarding the implementation of RSA monitoring policy. The second Annual Monitoring Report will be completed in early FY 1993 to reflect FY 1992 data.

- Conducted 62 SPAR, CRS and CAPAR on-site reviews and issued final reports to 41 different agencies. These reports summarize the significant findings of monitoring reviews and include regional office plans for follow-up. Central office staff attended 10 of these on-site reviews in order to provide technical assistance, gain technical expertise in using monitoring systems and maintain national consistency in the use of the instruments and interpretation of compliance requirements.

- Designed the Monitoring Information System (MIS) that will enable RSA management to track the status of all formula grant programs in regard to predetermined indicators, such as, compliance with Federal law and regulations (SPAR, CRS, CAPAR) and statistical reports regarding service delivery.

- Developed and implemented MONLOG, a computerized program for tracking the status of monitoring reports sent to the central office by the regional offices.

RSA has made significant progress in improving formula grant program monitoring systems and in implementing automated monitoring data systems during FY 1992. Computerized data systems now exist for all primary formula grant programs. Regional office staff have received training and are becoming more proficient in their use. Monitoring data is aggregated and analyzed at the regional and national levels and is used to target resources to areas of identified deficiencies as well as long-term planning for monitoring, technical assistance, needs assessment for special populations, training, and evaluation priorities.

Contact Person: David Ziskind, (202) 205-5474

CASELOAD TRENDS THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1992

I - SUMMARY

Caseload trends in the State-Federal Program of Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) in FY 1992 exhibited a mixture of gains and losses. Foremost among the losses was the number of persons successfully rehabilitated which fell below 200,000 for the first time in 25 years. Rehabilitations of persons with severe disabilities also declined to an eight-year low.

The rehabilitation, or "success", rate among cases closed after acceptance for services was another notable declining trend, this time to the lowest level in 45 years. Fewer than six persons in ten could be rehabilitated. The rehabilitation rate for persons with severe disabilities fell to its lowest level ever.

The rate at which applicants were determined eligible for rehabilitation services--the acceptance rate--fell to a 10-year low. The acceptance rate is now below 57 percent.

State VR agencies provided services to increased numbers of persons with disabilities for the fifth year in a row and saw their total workload of applicants and clients expand for the eighth consecutive year. More than 1,500,000 persons interacted in some way with State VR agencies in FY 1992.

Despite the decrease in rehabilitations and the rehabilitation rate noted above for persons with severe disabilities, there were several caseload gains for this group. The number of persons with severe disabilities increased for the sixth consecutive year to the highest number ever. Those accepted to receive VR services came close to a quarter of a million for the first time. Also, persons with severe disabilities accounted for about seventy percent of all persons in State agency caseloads, another record high.

Interestingly, the number of cases at all stages of the rehabilitation process on the last day of the fiscal year (September 30, 1992) exceeded 900,000 for the first time in ten years. This end-of-year increase is largely a function of decreases in cases closed from the rehabilitation process, especially decreases in the number of persons rehabilitated.

Key caseload highlights are described more fully in the paragraphs below containing references to the 13 historical tables which can be found in Appendix C. All figures cited are a National summary of caseloads in the State-Federal Program. As such, they represent the net effects of differing trends in the various State VR agencies in operation in FY 1992.

(Note: The caseload statistics in this report are based on complete reporting by all State VR agencies except for the general agency in Mississippi which has submitted estimates only.)

II - REHABILITATIONS

All Persons Rehabilitated (Tables 1 and 2)

State agencies rehabilitated 191,854 persons in FY 1992, a 5.4 percent decrease from the number rehabilitated in FY 1991 (202,831). This marked the sixth year in the last seven of a declining trend and represented the fewest number of persons rehabilitated since FY 1967, when rehabilitations were last under 200,000. In the same span of time, in contrast, the number of persons who were not rehabilitated increased in six of the last seven years, reaching a ten-year high.

The FY 1992 decline in rehabilitations continues the long-term downward trend beginning in the mid-1970's which has seen the number of rehabilitations fall in 11 of the last 15 years. The greatest part of this decline has been in numbers of persons who did not have severe disabilities.

The decrease from FY 1991 was about 11,000 persons which, in turn, was 13,300 less than in FY 1990. Most of this decrease is explained by a decline in the rehabilitation rate, discussed more fully in the paragraph below, showing that relatively fewer of the case closures were deemed to have been fully successful.

The Rehabilitation Rate (Table 2)

The rehabilitation rate fell to 58.0 percent in FY 1992 from 59.9 percent in the previous year. This rate was calculated by dividing the number of rehabilitations (191,854) by the sum of rehabilitations and non-rehabilitations (330,967) and multiplying the result by 100. A decrease of one percentage point in the rehabilitation rate accounts for a loss of more than 3,000 rehabilitations. For many years, the rehabilitation, or "success", rate had fluctuated narrowly from about 62 to 65 percent. The 58.0 rate in FY 1992 was the lowest since the mid-1940's and the third lowest in the history of the program.

Severely Disabled Persons Rehabilitated (Table 3)

Successful rehabilitations among persons with severe disabilities totaled 133,716 in FY 1992, 4.3 percent less than FY 1991 which, in turn, was 4.4% less than FY 1990. Prior to FY 1990, rehabilitations had increased for six consecutive years setting a record of 146,487 in FY 1989. The FY 1992 total was the lowest in eight years.

Overall, 69.7% all persons rehabilitated in FY 1992 were severely disabled, the highest percentage observed in the 19-year history of this statistical series.

The Rehabilitation Rate: Persons with Severe Disabilities (Table 4)

The rehabilitation rate for persons with severe disabilities in FY 1992 was 57.3 percent, i.e., 57.3% of individuals with severe disabilities whose cases were closed from the active statuses were rehabilitated and 42.7% were not. This was a noticeable decrease from the 59.2 percent rate that occurred in FY 1991 and was the lowest rate in the 17 years during which these data have been maintained. In just three years, the rehabilitation rate has fallen by five percentage points (from 62.4% in FY 1989). In the absence of this steep decline, nearly 12,000 more persons with severe disabilities would have been rehabilitated in FY 1992.

The rehabilitation rate among individuals classified as non-severely disabled was 59.6 percent in FY 1992 compared to 61.4 percent in FY 1991. This was the first time the rehabilitation rate fell below 60% for these individuals. It would appear that factors making it more difficult for State agencies to effect successful rehabilitations have impacted about equally on clients, regardless of the severity of their disabilities.

III - PERSONS SERVED

All Persons Served (Tables 1, 5 and 6)

State agencies served 949,557 persons in FY 1992, a 0.8 percent increase from the 941,771 persons served one year earlier, and the highest number served in the last ten years. "Persons served" is defined as the number of clients accepted for VR services whose cases were open at some time during the year. While the number of persons served in FY 1992 represented the fifth consecutive annual increase, it was only 3.5% more than the recent low of 917,482 experienced in FY 1987. Until FY 1987, the number of persons served had declined for twelve years in a row. The FY 1992 increase reflects a gain in the number of persons with severe disabilities served which exceeds the loss in the number served who did not have a severe disability.

"Persons served" is the sum of clients still receiving services on the last day of the fiscal year (September 30) and the number whose cases were closed out as rehabilitated or not rehabilitated that year. By far, the largest segment of persons served in FY 1992 was represented by those still in receipt of services on September 30, 1992. This amounted to 618,590 persons, or 65.1 percent of all persons served. This proportion has increased for five years in a row starting from 61.9 percent in FY 1987. Thus, increasingly, a person served is one still in receipt of services when the fiscal year ends instead of one whose case is closed out in that year.

Persons with Severe Disabilities Served (Table 7)

Persons with severe disabilities in receipt of VR services at some time during FY 1992 attained a record of 668,607, or 2.2 percent more than the 654,038 persons served in FY 1991. This was the fourth successive annual increase. The increase in the last five years has been substantial, approximating 85,000 persons. In the same interval, nearly 53,000 fewer persons with non-severe disabilities were served. The latter group declined by 2.4 percent in FY 1992 to 280,950, the lowest such total recorded.

The proportion of all persons served who were severely disabled reached its highest level in FY 1991, 70.4 percent. There has never been a decrease in this percentage.

IV - NEW ACCEPTANCES

All Persons Accepted for Services (Table 8)

State agencies accepted 346,827 persons for VR services in FY 1992, a decrease of 1.4 percent from the 351,916 acceptances in FY 1991. Although this was the third consecutive decline, the total was consistent with the fairly narrow range of acceptances observed in the last decade, about 350,000 plus or minus 5,000.

The Acceptance Rate (Table 8)

While the number of individuals accepted for services in FY 1992 declined by 1.4 percent to 346,827, the number whose cases were closed as not accepted declined only slightly-- by 0.3 percent to 266,238. Those accepted for services accounted for 56.6 percent of all individuals whose eligibility for VR services was determined. This was the lowest acceptance rate in ten years. The most recent high point in the acceptance rate was in FY 1985 at 59.5 percent. A decrease in the rate of one percentage point means that about 6,000 fewer persons will have been accepted for vocational rehabilitation services.

Persons with Severe Disabilities Accepted for Services (Table 9)

State agencies accepted 249,912 persons with a severe disability for services in FY 1992, an increase of 1.8 percent from 245,505 in FY 1991. This was the fourth gain in five years, and the highest number of new acceptances among persons with severe disabilities yet recorded.

The number of persons with non-severe disabilities accepted for services declined by 8.9 percent in FY 1992, falling below 100,000 for the first time (96,915). This brought the proportion of all persons accepted for VR in FY 1992 who had severe disabilities to 72.1 percent, an all-time high.

V - NEW APPLICANTS (Tables 10 and 11)

The number of individuals applying for vocational rehabilitation services in FY 1992 totaled 620,302, a very slight decline (0.1 percent) from the number applying in FY 1991 (620,943). This was the third small decrease in as many years. Concurrently, the backlog of applicants awaiting determination of their eligibility increased by 1.7 percent to 280,241 on September 30, 1992 from 275,548 on September 30, 1991, the eighth successive annual rise. This was also the largest number of applicants awaiting eligibility determination on the last day of a fiscal year in twelve years.

VI - TOTAL AGENCY WORKLOAD (Tables 5, 10 and 11)

The total agency workload of cases, made up of both applicants and clients in all stages of the rehabilitation process, increased for the eighth year in a row to 1,514,477, or 0.9 percent more than in FY 1991. This was the highest workload total since FY 1981.

Total workload can be calculated in either of two ways and each method is instructive in revealing how State agency caseloads are developing. First, total workload is the sum of all case closures during a fiscal year, regardless of the type of closure, and the number of cases in various stages of the rehabilitation process on September 30, the last day of the fiscal year. The workload increase in FY 1992 was driven solely by the increase in the number of cases open on September 30, 1992 compared to the same date one year earlier. The total of these end-of-year cases was 917,272, about 22,400 more than on September 30, 1991, the highest backlog

of cases in twelve years. The number of closures in FY 1992 (597,205), however, was approximately 8,600 less than in the prior year. The decline in the number of closures was accounted for almost entirely by the decrease in persons rehabilitated.

Total workload is also determined by summing the number of new applications for rehabilitation services in a fiscal year and the number of cases in various stages of the rehabilitation process on October 1, the first day of the same fiscal year. The workload increase in FY 1992 was driven entirely by the larger number of cases in agency caseloads on October 1, 1992 than on the same date in the previous year. These cases totaled 894,175 on October 1, 1992, about 14,400 more than on October 1, 1991. New applications for services, however, were 620,302 in FY 1992, only 641 less than in FY 1991.

In summation, numbers of cases remaining in the VR process are continuing to rise while (a) closure activity is diminishing, especially closures of successful rehabilitations, and (b) intake activity, as defined by new applications, has levelled off.

POST-EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND ANNUAL REVIEWS OF INELIBIBILITY DETERMINATIONS AND WORKSHOP PLACEMENTS, FY 1982 TO 1992

The report on Post-Employment Services and Annual Reviews (Form RSA-62) submitted each year by State VR agencies contains statistical information on three separate activities conducted under Title I of the Act. These activities are (a) the delivery of post-employment services to previously rehabilitated persons; (b) the conduct of ineligibility determination reviews; and (c) the conduct of reviews of placements into extended employment, especially sheltered workshops. A decade-long summary of activity in these three areas at the national level is presented below and in four tables in Appendix E.

Post-employment services (Appendix E, Tables 1 and 2)

Section 103(a)(2) of the Act identifies the many types of VR services which can be provided to individuals with disabilities. Included among these services are post-employment services necessary to assist previously rehabilitated clients to maintain or regain employment. State agencies can provide these relatively minor services, such as medical treatment and transportation assistance, without having to re-open the recipient's case.

The number of rehabilitated persons receiving post-employment services (PES) increased largely steadily from FY 1983 through FY 1992. Of those who received PES in FY 1992 (20,512), 83 percent were severely disabled. The primary goal of post-employment services - maintaining or regaining employment - was met by 80 percent of all individuals for whom the services were completed or terminated (in FY 1992, a total of 10,386 cases were terminated of whom 8,573 were for persons who are severely disabled).

The utilization rate, or the number of persons getting post-employment services as a percent of the number rehabilitated in the previous fiscal year, has increased, maintaining the trend noted

since FY 1982. Individuals receiving post-employment services in FY 1992 (20,152) were 9.9 percent of all individuals rehabilitated in FY 1991 (202,831). The utilization rate was 12.2 percent for individuals with severe disabilities and 5.5 percent for those with non-severe disabilities. Looking by type of agency, the rates were 24.2 percent for agencies for the blind and 9.4 percent for the general/combined agencies.

Review of ineligibility determinations (Appendix E, Table 3)

State agencies are required by Section 101(a)(9)(c) of the Act to review each determination of ineligibility no later than 12 months following such determination. The review makes it possible for some individuals to be accepted for rehabilitation services after previously being declared ineligible for such services. This provision in law was designed to be of particular assistance to persons with severe disabilities, to afford them a "second chance" to receive services.

There were 24,435 reviews of ineligibility determinations conducted during FY 1992, a modest (3.8 percent) increase from FY 1991 but well below the levels recorded in the early 1980's.

Only 2.4 percent of the individuals whose reviews were completed in FY 1992 were accepted for services, while 4.2 percent were not accepted for services and 2.2 percent had re-entered the rehabilitation process, but their eligibility for services had not been determined. An overwhelming majority, 91.1 percent, of the reviews completed required no further consideration from the State agency.

Reviews of extended employment in rehabilitation facilities (including workshops) (Appendix E, Table 4)

Section 101(a)(16) of the Act requires State agencies to conduct periodic reviews and reevaluations of the status of rehabilitated persons placed into extended employment in rehabilitation facilities (including sheltered workshops) to determine the feasibility of their employment in the competitive labor market.

There were 41,811 reviews of non-competitive employment placement conducted by State VR agencies in FY 1992, a 3.9 percent increase from FY 1991. Of the 40,218 reviews/reevaluations completed in FY 1992, 5.0 percent resulted in placements into competitive or self-employment. Over four out of five individuals (83.5 percent) were maintained in non-competitive employment (i.e., in workshops). Most of the remaining individuals were not available for a review (8.5 percent) while a few (3.0 percent) had re-entered the VR process.

THE RESOLUTION OF APPLICANT/CLIENT APPEALS

Section 102(d) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 requires that Directors of State VR agencies establish procedures for the review of determinations made by rehabilitation counselors or coordinators. Such reviews must be requested by the individual with a disability, or in appropriate cases, his/her representative. The additional evidence and information is reviewed by an impartial hearing officer (IHO) who makes a decision. Decisions of the impartial hearing officer may then be reviewed by the State Director if he or she chooses to do so. (In some States a Fair Hearing Board, established by a State before January 1, 1985, is authorized to replace the State Director.)

Subsections 6(A) and (B) of Section 102(d) specify the requirements for and the type of data State agencies must collect and report annually to the Commissioner on applicant/client appeals. This information is transmitted to RSA using Form RSA-722 (Resolution of Applicant/Client Appeals). The tables and charts presented in Appendix G and the statistical summary that follows encompass data reported by the 57 VR agencies that had activity involving appeals during FY 1992. The remaining 26 agencies reported no activity involving appeals for this period.

Impartial hearing officers handled a total of 880 appeals during FY 1992. This total was roughly one percent more than the total reviewed in the previous year. The majority (82.8 percent) of the 880 cases reviewed in this period were resolved. Among the 729 appeals resolved 350, or 48.0 percent, were withdrawn before the IHO could render a decision, 37.0 percent were resolved in favor of the State agency and 15.0 percent were decisions favoring the individual. (Table 2)

The top two complaints specified for appeals handled by the IHO during FY 1992 involved eligibility for services. Most of the appeals occurred because the applicant did not agree with the initial determination made in reference to his/her eligibility for vocational rehabilitation or extended evaluation (EE) services. This complaint was reported by 28.4 percent of the individuals who filed appeals in 1992. Clients who needed further services but were determined ineligible to continue those services accounted for 16.1 percent and the nature and contents of the individualized written rehabilitation program (IWRP) was an issue for 10.8 percent of the appeals handled. One out of every five appeals handled by the IHO had complaints which were either unspecified (all other) or not reported on the reporting instrument. Compared with the year before, more complaints were filed because of eligibility for services and the delivery or quality of the counseling services provided. (Table 5)

State Directors decided to review a total of 352 IHO decisions during FY 1992. This was 6.1 percent less than the number reviewed during FY 1991. Directors rendered decisions in most of these cases (93.8 percent) during the year. Slightly less than half (47.0 percent) of those concluded were not reviewed by the State Director, 44.5 percent were reviewed and 8.5 percent

were concluded before the director made a decision. Of the 155 decisions reviewed 93, or 60 percent, were decisions favoring the State agency which were sustained. The director overturned or modified the decision of an impartial hearing officer in six percent of the cases reviewed. (Table 3)

Eligibility for VR or EE services was the most common issue identified for IHO decisions handled by the State Director (23.9 percent registered this complaint). This was followed by nature and contents of the IWRP (13.6 percent), eligibility for further services (11.6 percent), and cost of case services (11.4 percent). Complaints/issues either not reported or not specified (all other) represented 26.1 percent of the total available. State directors reviewed more cases involving the nature/contents of the IWRP and the quality/delivery of counseling services in 1992 than in 1991. (Table 6)

By law, State Client Assistance Program (CAP) agencies can provide assistance to clients and client applicants with the formal appeals process. Of the total 880 appeals processed during FY 1992, 297 (or 33.8 percent) were filed with assistance from the CAP agency. The greatest amount of CAP involvement was reported for IHO decisions made favoring the individual where 47.7 percent were resolved with CAP assistance. One third of the decisions favoring the State agency were resolved with help from the CAP agency and 31.4 percent of the appeals resolved before an IHO decision was rendered were assisted by CAP. (Table 7)

Four out of every ten impartial hearing officer decisions handled by State Directors during this year received assistance from CAP. Overall, 42.1 percent of the appeals concluded received assistance from CAP agencies. The proportion of CAP assistance among the different outcomes for cases concluded ranged from 39.3 percent for IHO decisions concluded before the director made a decision to 72.7 percent for decisions favoring the individual which were reversed. (Table 8)

CHARACTERISTICS OF REHABILITATED CLIENTS

Introduction

The Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) is required by Section 13 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, to prepare a report which includes specific personal and program-related data on the individuals whose cases are closed out each year. The following is a profile of the clients rehabilitated by the State-Federal Program of Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) during FY 1991 and comparable data for the two preceding years. Also included are the reasons for unsuccessful case closures (non-acceptances and non-rehabilitations) during that period. The Case Service Report System (RSA-911) is the source for the data presented here and is used by each State agency to report to RSA the information needed to comply with this requirement. The pages of data comprising Appendix D represent preliminary tabulations for FY 1991, near final data for FY 1990, and final data for FY 1989.

The Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) was still making corrections to the RSA-911 database for FY 1991 when this analysis was prepared. At the same time, several State rehabilitation agencies were in the process of re-submitting data they had originally omitted or misreported. Final data set for FY 1991 is not presently available, most of the information in this report will be changed only marginally, but some of it can potentially be quite different from what is now presented. The reader who is interested in obtaining the most up-to-date and error-free set of personal, program-related and outcome characteristics of individuals completing the vocational rehabilitation process is encouraged to contact RSA directly.

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THE CLIENT PROFILE

Age at application

The typical client rehabilitated in FY 1991 was 34.1 years old at the time of application for services. Persons of all working ages, however, were represented among rehabilitated clientele. Nearly three out of every ten individuals rehabilitated in this period were under the age of 25 when they applied for services, while persons 55 years and older accounted for 9.4 percent of the total. The remaining clients (those between 25 and 54 years--the prime working ages) represented 60 percent of the total. Over the years, there has been a slow incline in the average age of rehabilitated clients. Five years earlier (FY 1986), the mean age at application was 32.6.

Sex

Males accounted for the majority of those vocationally rehabilitated in FY 1991, or 55.5 percent of all clients rehabilitated that year. This proportion has changed little over the years.

Highest grade completed

More than one-half of clients rehabilitated during FY 1991 (about 57 percent) had completed high school or at least one year of college at the time of application for VR services. A little over one-quarter had less than a high school education (27 percent). The mean number of grades completed at the time of application for these persons was 11.6 grades. The remaining 16 percent were individuals with mental retardation for whom grade completion was not calculated.

Race/ethnicity

Nationally, one out of every five persons rehabilitated was a member of a racial minority group. This proportion has remained nearly the same in recent years as has the relative size of the individual racial groups (e.g., Blacks at about 18 percent, American Indians at 0.6 percent and Asian Americans at 1.3 percent).

The overall percentage of Hispanics, regardless of racial origin, was 8.4 percent. This is the highest percent ever observed for Hispanics.

Marital status

Many of the clients rehabilitated had never been married when they applied for VR services. This group represented 48.3 percent of the total in FY 1991. Those living with their spouses when they applied for services comprised 27.7 percent. Persons who lost their mates because of death, separation or divorce were included in the remaining 23.9 percent.

Major disabling condition

The major disabling condition is a physical or mental condition, impairment or disease most responsible for a client's work limitation. Orthopedic impairments (20.9 percent), mental illness (16.1 percent) and mental retardation (13.4 percent) were the most prevalent major disabling condition groupings for those rehabilitated in FY 1991. These proportions are comparable to those for the prior two years. Another 17.7 percent had a sensory disorder (visual or hearing impairment).

The two disability groups that have grown most rapidly in proportion among rehabilitated clients have been the learning disabled - from 5.3 percent of the total in FY 1989 to 6.2 percent in FY 1991 - and the drug dependent (excluding alcoholism) - from 4.0 percent to 5.2 percent, respectively.

Secondary disabling condition

Secondary disabling conditions contribute to but are not the major bases of clients' work limitations. Four out of every ten persons rehabilitated in FY 1991 were diagnosed as having a secondary disabling condition, a proportion that has been rising gradually for nearly a decade. The most common secondary conditions were mental illness, orthopedic impairments and substance abuse.

Severe disability

More than two-thirds (68.9 percent) of the total number of clients rehabilitated in FY 1991 were classified as being severely disabled. This is the highest proportion reported since the definition for severe disability was developed in 1974.

Traumatic brain injured

Clients whose conditions were caused by traumatic brain injuries (TBI or head injuries) represented 1.3 percent of the total rehabilitated in FY 1991.

Economic status at application

One out of every four persons who successfully completed the VR program during FY 1991 was gainfully occupied when he or she applied for services. This means that the individual either had earnings or was an unpaid family worker or a homemaker in his or her own home. Most of these clients (18.4 percent of all those rehabilitated) were employed in the competitive labor market. The proportion competitively employed at application has been rising steadily in recent years.

The average (mean) weekly earnings at application for the cohort of clients rehabilitated in FY 1991 was $37.90. This average includes the large majority of individuals who had no earnings at all (78.3 percent). Clients who had earnings at application averaged $174.80 per week.

Primary source of support at application

Family and friends continue to be the most common primary source of support at application. However, this source, once cited for half of the individuals rehabilitated, provided the major support for 44.5 percent of those rehabilitated in FY 1991. The proportion of persons primarily supported by their own income (including earnings) at application was 18.3 percent while public assistance primarily supported another 14.7 percent of the cases successfully closed during FY 1991.

Public support during VR

Over one-third (33.4 percent) of the clients rehabilitated during FY 1991 were on some type of public support (including public assistance) while they were in the VR process (i.e., at application, at closure, or at a time between application and closure). Some 22.2 percent were receiving disability-related support such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI) by reason of disability or blindness, Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), and disabled veteran benefits. Those who were on non-disability related support such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and General Assistance (GA) accounted for 13.5 percent of the total. (The percentages are not additive to 33.4 because some individuals received both disability and non- disability support.)

Focusing on public assistance alone (SSI, AFDC, and GA), 21.2 percent were recipients at some time during the VR process, a slight increase from the proportions in the preceding years.

A more noticeable increase occurred in the percent of rehabilitated clients who had been recipients of SSDI while in VR, from 8.7 percent in FY 1989 to 9.6 percent in FY 1991. (The FY 1988 figure was only 7.4 percent.) This is one indicator that the caseloads of State agencies are increasingly composed of persons with severe disabilities.

Type of institution at application

Only ten percent of the rehabilitated clients were residing in an institution at the time of application for services, a slight increase from the percents for the prior two years. The top three specified types of institutions that clients were residing in at application were halfway houses, adult correctional institutions and alcohol treatment centers.

Source of referral

Traditionally, 23 percent of the clients rehabilitated by State VR agencies come to the agency on their own. Self-referral continues to be the most common single source of referral. Referrals from private persons other than physicians and the clients themselves accounted for 12.6 percent of clients rehabilitated in FY 1991 while physicians at 7.8 percent rounded out the category of "individuals". This totalled 43.6 percent altogether.

The next leading source of referral among the broad categories of referral sources were educational institutions (15.7 percent), within which referrals from elementary and high schools (11.5 percent of all rehabilitated persons) predominated.

Cost of purchased services

Costs of purchased services are expenditures made by the State VR agency on behalf of the client over the life-of-the-case. These costs do not include administrative costs or counselor and other staff salaries. The mean cost of purchasing services for all clients rehabilitated during FY 1991 (served with or without cost to the rehabilitation agency) was $2,518 per person. The mean cost of providing services to those served with some cost to the agency was $2,645 per client. State agencies spent $5,000 or more on 13.5 percent of the clients rehabilitated and no case service monies on another 4.8 percent. The mean cost, regardless of how it is calculated, has increased by eight percent a year over the last two years.

Type of service provided (exclusive of counseling which all rehabilitated persons receive)

More than half (54.2 percent) of the clients rehabilitated during FY 1991 received some type of training during the course of their stay in the rehabilitation process. The most common type of training was personal and vocational adjustment training provided to 22.2 percent of all persons rehabilitated in FY 1991. Another 13.6 percent received training in a business or vocational school, a declining trend, while 12.0 percent received academic training in a college or university, an increasing trend. On-the-job training was provided to only 8.0 percent of the total rehabilitated compared to 9.2 percent in FY 1989 and an all-time high of 10.1 percent just one year earlier (FY 1988). The decline in the delivery of this service is surprising since it is known to be associated with high rates of rehabilitation success.

Other important rehabilitation services delivered to rehabilitated persons and whose proportions have changed little in recent years were restoration (medical services--40 percent), job placement (34 percent), transportation (34 percent), and maintenance (living expenses while undergoing rehabilitation--23 percent).

Time spent in the VR process

Overall, clients rehabilitated in FY 1991 spent an average of 22.0 months in the VR process from the date of application to the date of closure. This average has changed very little at all over many years. Approximately one person in six spent three or more years in the rehabilitation process.

Migratory workers/Projects-with Industry

Less than one percent (0.3 percent) of the persons who successfully completed the VR program in FY 1991 was identified as being associated with a migratory agricultural workers project under Section 312 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. Individuals associated with a Project-with-Industry under Section 612 of the Act accounted for 1.1 percent of the total for the third consecutive year.

Supported employment status and outcome

Supported employment status, a fairly new RSA-911 data element (agencies were notified to add the item in August, 1988) was reported for a total of 172,807 persons, or about 85 percent of all clients rehabilitated during FY 1991. Supported employment is provided to individuals with severe disabilities for whom traditional VR services have not been successful. Persons identified as having had supported employment as their goal at some time during the rehabilitation process (under Titles I and Title VI-C of the Rehabilitation Act) accounted for 9,655, or 5.6 percent, of the rehabilitated cases for which the item was reported.

Of the 9,655 rehabilitated supported employment cases, 7,315, or 75.8 percent, met all of the special criteria aimed for with these cases such as placement into an integrated work setting in the competitive labor market and an appropriate arrangement for ongoing support services.

Previous VR experience

Only 6.7 percent of the individuals rehabilitated in FY 1991 had gone through the VR program within three years of their most recent date of application. This proportion has been steadily declining since the early 1980's when it exceeded ten percent. Nearly three-quarters of the clients who had prior VR experience were previously rehabilitated. These individuals, in turn, accounted for 4.9 percent of all rehabilitations in FY 1991.

Economic status at closure

Most of the FY 1991 rehabilitants (87.3 percent) were classified as being salaried workers at the time of closure. Persons placed into the competitive labor market at closure represented 81.9 percent of all rehabilitations and those placed into sheltered workshops accounted for another 5.4 percent.

One out of every ten persons who successfully completed the VR program was in a non-wage-earning situation. Homemakers accounted for the large majority of such individuals, or 9.6 percent of all rehabilitations compared to 9.2 percent in the previous two years. The homemaker closure rate has begun to rise again after reaching a low of 9.0 percent in FY 1988. Prior to that, the rate declined steadily from the all-time high of 15.7 percent in FY 1981.

Occupations in industry continue to be the most common for rehabilitated clients although they have been declining in importance since FY 1984. At that time, 30.0 percent of rehabilitated clients were so placed compared to 25.4 percent for FY 1991. Industrial occupations were followed in popularity by service occupations (such as food and beverage preparation) which accounted for 24.0 percent, and clerical positions which represented another 14.3 percent. Clients employed as professionals accounted for 14.0 percent of the total rehabilitated.

By the time of rehabilitation closure in FY 1991, only one in ten clients was without earnings. The overall mean or average weekly earnings for the entire group of rehabilitated clients came to $194.30 while the average for wage-earners alone was $215.90.

Primary source of support at closure

State agencies were able to report this data element for 166,393 clients rehabilitated in FY 1991, about 82 percent of the total, an item added to the RSA-911 system only in April, 1991. As expected, the large majority (77.3 percent) of these clients were primarily supported at closure by their own income. Family and friends were the primary source of support for another 9.2 percent, and 5.8 percent were supported by public assistance.

Economic gains during VR

For over 70 years the State-Federal Program of Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) has provided services to individuals with disabilities to help them engage in gainful employment. The following is a summary of the economic gains experienced by persons rehabilitated during FY 1991 and is typical of how people have benefitted from the program over the years.

The proportion of rehabilitants who were either competitively or self-employed improved by 65.3 percentage points from 19.2 percent at application to 84.5 percent at closure.

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One out of every five persons rehabilitated reported having earnings when they applied for VR services (21.7 percent). At closure, this ratio increased to nine out of every ten (90.0 percent). The average weekly earnings at closure was $156.40 more than the mean reported at application ($194.30 at closure less $37.90 at application).

The client's own income as the primary source of support increased from 18.3 percent at application to 77.3 percent at closure.

REASONS FOR CLOSURE

Reasons for non-acceptance

Individuals who refused services or failed to cooperate accounted for the largest proportions of those not accepted for VR services during FY 1991 (28.8 percent and 19.8 percent, respectively). Another 17.3 percent were closed because they had moved or could not otherwise be located. Applicants whose conditions were classified as being "too severe" represented only 6.4 percent of the non-acceptances in FY 1991. Individuals who were determined to have conditions that did not significantly hamper their ability to work (no vocational handicap) accounted for 6.0 percent of the total not accepted.

Reasons for non-rehabilitation

The inability to locate a client (26.5 percent), refusal of services (25.6 percent) and failure to cooperate (21.0 percent) were the reasons used most frequently by agencies for clients whose cases were closed not rehabilitated during FY 1991. Persons who were too severely disabled to benefit from further services represented 7.6 percent of those not rehabilitated.

COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC GAINS ACHIEVED BY PERSONS WITH SEVERE AND NONSEVERE DISABILITIES REHABILITATED BY STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCIES IN FISCAL YEAR 1991

Introduction

The 1986 amendments to the Rehabilitation Act included a provision calling for "an evaluation of the status of individuals with severe handicaps..." to be made part of the Annual Report. This section provides information on the economic gains of persons who are classified as severely disabled and persons who are classified as nonseverely disabled, based on data obtained under the Case Service Report System (RSA-911). Persons who are classified as severely disabled are, in general terms, those (a) having stated types of major disabling conditions such as blindness, deafness and orthopedic impairments involving three or more limbs; or (b) having disabilities as qualified in some instances such as hearing impairments with a certain degree of decibel loss; or (c) being so impaired so that they were receiving Social Security Disability Insurance benefits or Supplemental Security Income payments at some time while undergoing rehabilitation services; or (d) having a documented loss in functioning such

as the inability to perform sustained work activity for six hours or more and requiring multiple vocational rehabilitation services over an extended period of time.

The data presented here are those reported by State Vocational rehabilitation agencies under the Case Service Report System. On finding errors/problems with their initial submissions, nearly all agencies were requested to resubmit their data eliminating those problems. While nearly all who were requested did comply, some of them failed to correct all the problems pointed out, or introduced new problems. Although efforts were made to correct all the outstanding problems, some agencies could not provide the corrections in time for the preparation of this report. Therefore, it is expected that the figures presented here may be revised, though not substantially, when those corrections are received.

Comparison of Economic Gains

Age is one of the factors that influence one's economic activity, and therefore it is useful to see how the two groups - i.e., those with severe disabilities and those with nonsevere disabilities - compare in this respect. At application, persons with severe disabilities were on the average older than those with nonsevere disabilities (Mean age: 34.7 vs. 32.8; Median age: 32.0 vs. 31.2). Although the percentage of persons under 18 were nearly the same in the two groups, the percentage of persons 65 and above was substantially higher for those with severe disabilities (4.5 percent vs. 1.5 percent). A similar pattern of difference between the two groups was observed at closure (Mean age: 36.6 vs. 34.6); Median age: 33.8 vs. 32.8). [Note: All the Tables referred to in this section are placed in Appendix H).

At application, a substantially smaller proportion of the severely disabled group was in competitive labor market or self-employed (16.8 percent vs. 24.6 percent). The proportion of nonworkers was also comparatively high among the severely disabled group (75.1 percent vs. 72.7 percent). At closure, the percentage in competitive labor market or self-employed was substantially higher for both groups (79.5 percent vs. 94.8 percent), although the pattern of difference between the two groups persisted (Tables 3 and 4).

A comparison of the work status at application with work status at closure for each group is helpful in assessing the gains in this regard; these gains can largely be attributed to the vocational rehabilitation services.

Among those with severe disabilities, an overwhelming majority (93.7 percent) of those who were in competitive labor market at application remained in that status at closure, while a small proportion (2.0 percent) became self-employed, and a slightly higher proportion (2.8 percent) became homemakers. Over 7 out of 10 (70.9 percent) sheltered workshop workers at application were in competitive labor market at closure, while a little over a fourth (27.3 percent) remained in that status. Less than half (45.5 percent) of the self-employed at application were in competitive labor market at closure, while about the same proportion (46.2 percent) remained as self-employed. A large majority of the three categories of nonworkers at application went into competitive labor market at closure (nonworker-student: 85 percent; nonworker-other: 77.3

into competitive labor market at closure (nonworker-student: 85 percent; nonworker-other: 77.3 percent, and nonworker-trainee: 80.6 percent). Less than half (44.9 percent) of the unpaid family workers at application were in competitive labor market at closure, while about a fourth (24.5 percent) remained in that status, and a fifth (20.5 percent) became homemakers. Only a small proportion (13.1 percent) of homemakers at application were in competitive labor market at closure, while an overwhelming majority (84.2 percent) remained as homemakers at closure.

Persons with nonsevere disabilities made seemingly higher gains in work status than those with severe disabilities. Nearly all who were in competitive labor market at application either remained in the same status (96.9 percent) or became self-employed (1.7 percent) at closure. Over 8 out of 10 (82.3 percent) who were sheltered workshop workers at application were in competitive labor market at closure, while a small proportion (2.0 percent) became self-employed. A little over half (52.3 percent) of the self-employed at application remained in that status, while close to half (45.6 percent) were in competitive labor market at closure. The three categories of nonworkers made substantial gains in work status from application to closure, as 95 to 97 percent of them were either in competitive labor market or were self-employed at closure; 93 to 96 percent were in competitive labor market while the remaining were self-employed at closure. Over two thirds (68.4 percent) of the unpaid family workers at application were in competitive labor market at closure, while a small proportion (4.2 percent) of them became self-employed. About a sixth (16.8 percent) of the unpaid family workers, however, remained in that status at closure. A large majority (71.1 percent) of the homemakers at application remained in that status at closure, while about a fourth (25.5 percent) were in competitive labor market (Table 5).

Over all, both groups of persons - i.e., those with severe disabilities and those with nonsevere disabilities - made appreciable gains in work status from application to closure, the latter making somewhat higher gains. The provision of vocational rehabilitation services had a positive impact on work status for both groups.

Another set of information available in the case service data system that can be used to approximately assess the economic gains from application to closure of persons rehabilitated consists of the earnings in the week prior to application and the earnings in the week prior to closure (Table 6 and 7). Mean earnings both at application and at closure were higher for those with nonsevere disabilities than for those with severe disabilities. And for both groups, the mean earnings at closure are substantially higher than the mean earnings at application; the increase was slightly over five-fold for the severe group, while it was just under five-fold for the nonsevere group.

A more specific account of change than what these averages provide is the distribution of the differences in the weekly earnings (i.e., earnings at closure minus earnings at application). It should be noted that the entire difference observed cannot be equated to the actual gain or loss because of changes in wage rates (due to the effect inflation and other factors, which are

unrelated to the vocational rehabilitation services) during the period in vocational rehabilitation, which (period) typically varied by individual. Nevertheless, the differences observed may be viewed as a crude measure of change in earnings.

A small percentage of both groups had loss of earnings (Severe: 3.8 percent; Nonsevere: 4.1 percent) while for an appreciable proportion among both groups there was no change in earnings (Severe: 15.2 percent; Nonsevere: 8.7 percent). Well over half (58.8 percent) of those with severe disabilities had gains ranging from $50 - $299, while a little over 6 out of 10 (62.8 percent) among those with nonsevere disabilities had gains of the same range. About a tenth (9.8 percent) of the severe group and over one in six (15.2 percent) of the nonsevere group had gains in the range of $300-$499. Mean gain in earnings for those with nonsevere disabilities is appreciably higher than that for those with severe disabilities ($185.92 vs. $143.20) (Table 8).

A larger proportion of those with severe disabilities than those with nonsevere disabilities reported zero hours worked in the week prior to application (81.5 percent vs. 76.8 percent). The mean hours worked in the week prior to application was lower for those with severe disabilities than those with nonsevere disabilities (5.63 vs. 7.43) (Table 9). In the week prior to closure, the proportion reporting zero hours worked was strikingly lower for both groups, the nonsevere disabilities group having roughly a 3 to 1 advantage over the severe disability group (13.1 percent vs. 4.7 percent, which represented a decline of 84 percent for the severe group and 94 percent for the nonsevere group). The mean hours worked was much higher in the week prior to closure, compared to that in the week prior to application, for both groups (29.86 percent for severe group and 35.60 for the nonsevere group, which was a 5.3 fold increase for the severe group and 4.8 fold increase for the nonsevere group) (Table 10).

The mean hourly wage rate in the week prior to application was lower for the group with severe disabilities than for the group with nonsevere disabilities ($1.04 vs. $1.38). The rate increased for both groups by the week prior to closure, the group with severe disabilities maintaining a lower rate ($5.02 vs. $6.19). The magnitude of gain for the nonsevere group is greater than that for the severe group.

Summary

Persons with severe disabilities and persons with nonsevere disabilities had appreciable economic gains as a result of the vocational rehabilitation services. In general the group with nonsevere disabilities had higher gains than those with severe disabilities.

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Sections 103(b)

Vending Facilities Program

See also 20 U.S.C. 107 et. seq. (Randolph-Sheppard Act)

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Program Operations

Section 103(b)
See also 20 U.S.C. 107 et seq. (Randolph-Sheppard Act)

Vending Facility Program
Federal Funds $29,700,000 (Section 110 funds)

MISSION, PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

Section 103(b)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act provides that vocational rehabilitation (VR) services, when provided to groups, can include management and supervision and other services to improve small businesses operated by severely disabled individuals.

The Vending Facility program, authorized by the Randolph-Sheppard Act and funded at the discretion of State VR agencies with the use of VR Services program funds for groups, provides persons who are blind with remunerative employment and self-support through the operation of vending facilities on Federal and other property. The program, enacted into law in 1936, was intended to enhance employment opportunities for trained, licensed blind persons to operate facilities. At the outset, sundry stands were placed in the lobbies of Federal office buildings and post offices. The law was amended in 1954 and again in 1974 to assure individuals who are blind a "priority" in the operation of vending facilities on Federal property, which include cafeterias, snack bars, and automatic vending machines.

Over 22,000 blind persons have been employed in this program since its inception. The program has broadened considerably from Federal locations to also include State, county, municipal, and private installations.

HIGHLIGHTS

Facilities, Vendors and Other Personnel

Reports from 51 State licensing agencies show:

- In FY 1992, there were 3,344 vending facilities compared to 3,337 in FY 1991, an increase of seven locations; in FY 1992 1,072 were located on Federal property and 2,272 on non-Federal property;

- Employment was provided for 3,487 blind vendors in FY 1992, compared to 3,513 the previous year. In FY 1992, 1,111 vendors were on Federal property and 2,376 were on non-Federal property;

- o 406 blind persons were trained to become vendors in FY 1992, compared to 420 the previous year, a decrease of 14 persons; 201 or 50% were placed as licensed operators. In addition, in FY 1992, 67 trainees were placed as employees in facilities operated by blind vendors and allied food service programs compared to 43 similar placements in the previous year;

- o In FY 1992, 636 individuals who are blind received upward mobility training, compared to 661 in FY 1991;

- o 1,003 potential sites for new facilities were surveyed by State licensing agencies and 317, or 31.6%, were accepted;

- o The General Services Administration had the largest number of Randolph-Sheppard facilities on its property, with 548. This was followed by the U.S. Postal Service, with 257 facilities and the U.S. Department of Defense, with 119 facilities; and

- o In addition to the 3,487 licensed blind operators employed in vending facilities, the vending facility program employed 429 individuals with visual impairments and 484 with other disabilities.

Program Income

The program gross income (including gross sales, vending machine and other income) from all facilities totaled $397.5 million, an increase of $2.9 million over FY 1991 ($394.6 million). This produced total vendor earnings of $78.7 million--an increase of $2.2 million over FY 1991 ($76.5 million). The national average annual earnings of all vendors was $24,783 in FY 1992, and increase of $452 over FY 1991.

Program Expenditures

The total program expenditures for administering the Vending Facility program by the State licensing agencies were $58.2 million in FY 1992. The funding for those expenditures came from the following sources of support: vending machine income - $10.6 million; levied set-aside from vendors - $13.0 million; State appropriations - $4.9 million; and Federal (Section 110 funds) - $29.7 million. The data show that 521.8 person years were used to administer the Vending Facility Program.

Types of Facilities

This report identifies differences in data on the following specific types of facilities: Snack Bars and Other Facilities, Vending Machines, and Cafeterias. In FY 1992, of the total of 3,344 vending facilities, 2,031 or 60.7% were Snack Bars and Other Facilities, 497 or 14.9% were Cafeterias, and 816 or 24.4% were vending machines.

Snack Bars and Other Facilities

There were 2,031 Snack Bars and Other Facilities in operation in FY 1992, with 660 on Federal property and 1,371 on non-Federal property. The gross sales for this type of facility were $214.6 million or 55.5% of the total program gross ($386.5 million). The average vendor earnings were $21,650.

Cafeterias

There were 497 cafeteria type facilities, with 112 located on Federal property and 385 located on non-Federal property. The gross sales from cafeterias were $97.7 million, 25.3% of the total. The average vendor earnings for this category were $26,838.

Vending Machine Facilities

There were 816 vending machine facilities, 300 on Federal property and 516 on non-Federal property. The gross sales from vending machines were $74.2 million or 19.2% of the total gross sales. The average vendor earnings for this category were $32,823.

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Section 112

Client Assistance Program

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Program Operations

Section 112
Client Assistance Program (CAP)
Federal Funds $9,141,000

This formula grant program advises clients and potential client applicants of all available services under the Act and assists these individuals in their relationships with service agencies under the Act. States are required to have a CAP as a condition for receiving VR program funding.

Grants are made to the States for a CAP to be administered by agencies designated by the Governors. Such agencies must be independent of any agency that provides services under the Act unless an agency had, prior to the 1984 amendments, served as a client assistance agency under Section 112 and received Federal financial assistance under the Act. In FY 1992, 57 States and territories conducted CAPs, with 38 States and territories operating their programs in agencies independent of any agency that provides rehabilitation services under the Act. In 1992, grants totaling $9,141,000 were awarded to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the five territories. These grants ranged from $4,950 to $838,205.

The computerized data management system that was developed during FY 1991 for the Client Assistance Program was fully implemented during FY 1992. This instrument was used by RSA Regional Office staff to assess the compliance of the designated CAP agencies with the applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. In addition the data system will establish a national data base which can be used as a basis for management initiatives concerning the CAP program.

Statistical Summary of Client Assistance Program (CAP) FY 1985 - 1992

The following presents a statistical summary of activities in the 57 agencies designated to administer the Client Assistance Program (CAP). Information on the activities carried out under this program is transmitted to RSA from CAP agencies via Form ED-RSA-227, the Annual Client Assistance Program (CAP) Report. Data are shown in Appendix F.

Agency Workload Data

CAP agencies have informed and assisted nearly 380,000 disabled individuals from FY 1985 through FY 1992. The total number of persons served (cases and non-cases) during FY 1992 was 60,108, and represented an increase of 15 percent from the total served during the previous fiscal year. This increase was primarily due to an increase in the number of non-cases served (routine informational/referral services provided).

Each year the proportion of routine information and referrals (non-cases) among total individuals served has increased. For example in FY 1985, 60.2 percent of the persons served by CAP were non-cases. This percentage has risen each year, and in FY 1992 non-cases accounted for 82 percent of the total served. CAP agencies provided routine informational and referral services to 49,305 individuals with disabilities during FY 1992 (19.9 percent more than the previous year). The total number of clients and client applicants provided with more extensive services (or cases handled) declined for the fifth year in a row to 10,803 in 1992.

With the exception of cases pending at the end of the fiscal year, decreases were experienced in all activities involving CAP cases during FY 1992. New cases decreased by 4.6 percent, and additional declines were reported in the number of cases closed and cases on hand at the beginning of the period. Cases pending at the end of the fiscal year increased by 7.5 percent over the number on hand at the end of FY 1991. Historically, new CAP cases received during the period have declined steadily since FY 1987.

Program Data

Age has been reported annually since FY 1990. Age (as of October 1) was recorded for the majority (96.8 percent) of the cases handled during FY 1992. Individuals between the ages of 26 and 40 years accounted for the largest proportion (45.6 percent). This group was followed by those between the ages of 41 and 59 years (26.3 percent). Clients and client applicants under the age of 21 represented eight percent of the total and nearly one percent (0.8 percent) were 65 years or older.

Males accounted for the majority (58 percent) of the CAP cases handled during FY 1992 (42 percent were women).

Whites comprised more than three-quarters (78.4 percent) of the CAP caseload. The largest minority group was blacks which accounted for 13.4 percent of the total. Hispanics, regardless of race, represented 6.1 percent of the total CAP caseload during FY 1992.

Any individual accepted as a CAP case may be client or client applicant of more than one Rehabilitation Act program, project or facility. Applicants and clients of the vocational rehabilitation (VR) program accounted for the overwhelming majority (98 percent) of CAP cases handled during FY 1992. Client applicants and clients of independent living programs (discretionary or formula grant) represented 2.5 percent of the cases handled and applicants/clients of the remaining discretionary grants programs accounted for 1.3 percent of the total. Three percent of the individuals served were applicants/clients of Non-VR rehabilitation facilities.

The State vocational rehabilitation agency was the sole source of concern for 88.6 percent of the cases handled during FY 1992. Other Rehabilitation Act programs, projects and facilities were the sole source of concern for 4.1 percent and seven percent had problems with a combination of the VR agency and another Rehabilitation Act source.

Problems related to the quantity, quality and expediency of services provided by Rehabilitation Act programs were the most common reported during FY 1992. Such problems were encountered by 53.4 percent of the cases needing assistance. Requests for information were made by 41.1 percent of the individuals served as cases, and concerns about eligibility, and application were reported by 26.3 percent. Communication was a problem for 22.3 percent, and conflicts between clients and service providers accounted for 22.7 percent.

The three most prevalent disability categories for the persons served as cases by CAP agencies during FY 1992 were: 1) orthopedic impairments - 24.8 percent, 2) mental illness - 16.6 percent, and 3) visual impairments (blindness and other visual) - 10.1 percent.

Advisory/interpretational services were received by more CAP clients than any other type of service. These services which include advising persons of the benefits available under the Rehabilitation Act and their rights and responsibilities in connection with those benefits were provided to 71.2 percent of the cases handled during FY 1992. Information and referral services were received by 65 percent and mediation/negotiation services were provided to nearly one-half (48.9 percent). Legal services are those provided to assist clients in judicial or court actions only. During FY 1992, less than one percent (0.7 percent) of the CAP cases handled received legal services. Assistance with administrative (informal reviews) and fair hearings (formal appeals) was provided to 7.1 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively. Individuals who received CAP assistance with transportation accounted for one percent of the total cases handled.

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Section 130

American Indians with Disabilities Rehabilitation Services Projects

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Developmental Programs

Section 130
American Indians with Disabilities Rehabilitation Services Projects
Federal Funds: $4,470,000

The purpose of this program is to support projects providing vocational rehabilitation services to American Indians with disabilities who live on Federal or State reservations. Only American Indian tribes or consortia of such tribes may apply for support under this program. The projects funded under Section 130 are required to provide a broad scope of vocational rehabilitation services in a manner and at a level of quality at least comparable to those services provided by the State vocational rehabilitation agencies.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In fiscal year 1992, seven projects received continuation funding for the second or third year of a project period and nine new projects were funded for a total of 16 projects. Five of the nine new grants were received by projects that had previously been funded. These projects included: the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes (Montana), the Navajo Nation (Arizona), Chippewa Cree Tribe (Montana), the Colville Confederated Tribes (Washington), and the Shoshone Bannock Tribes (Idaho). Four entirely new projects (not previously funded) were also funded as a result of this grant competition. These projects are located in geographical areas previously unserved or underserved by the Section 130 program. It should be noted that in the three years immediately prior to fiscal year 1992, only one completely new project was funded under this program.

New awards were made under two absolute priorities, which were identified as a result of a 1986 evaluation of the American Indian program. Two of the new awards were made under a priority which required each applicant to address the needs of American Indians with specific learning disabilities. Seven new awards were made under a Priority which required applicants to effectively address disabilities of high prevalence on the particular reservation.

The quality of applications submitted under this program in the past few years has improved notably so that an increasing number of projects are approved for funding. Technical assistance has been provided by RSA, the State vocational rehabilitation agencies and the American Indian Research and Training Centers in Flagstaff and Tucson, Arizona in an effort to improve the quality of applications. Additional projects were approved for funding in 1992 but, due to limitations in program funds, were not awarded grants.

Examples of notable projects operating in FY 1992 are as follows:

- The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes' Vocational Rehabilitation Program (Pablo, Montana) provided comprehensive individualized rehabilitation services including complete vocational evaluation services to American Indians with disabilities residing on the Flathead Reservation in fiscal year 1992, its third year of a three year project. This project was directed by a trained vocational rehabilitation counselor and was closely related to the Salish Kootenai Tribal College which provided for training in the needs of the individual tribal residents. It should be noted that one of the special resources the college offered was its undergraduate rehabilitation counseling program, the only such program for American Indians in the nation. The Salish Kootenai project maintained a computerized list of jobs available at major employers in the area, as well as estimates of turnover, and wage range of the positions. In fiscal year 1992, the project served 45 out of 60 tribal members who applied for service. Out of the 45 clients, 10 were placed in permanent employment and 20 were placed in training. The project also provided independent living services to 20 persons during this year.

- The Kodiak Area Native Association Vocational Rehabilitation Program (KANA VR) (Kodiak, Alaska) provided vocational rehabilitation services comparable to those provided by the State of Alaska Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR). In fiscal year 1992, KANA VR was in its second year of a three year project period. The project director is a former counselor with the State DVR who has initiated a full cooperative agreement with that State agency by a formal Memorandum of Understanding consistent with the intent of the Section 130 program. While providing services to Native Association residents with all eligible disabilities, KANA VR targeted individuals with alcoholism for special services in keeping with an absolute priority for this project period. The project had working agreements with the Village Alcohol Outreach Program and with the Kodiak Council on Alcoholism. These organizations provided both services to clients with alcohol dependency and staff training and development for KANA VR. Besides providing a broad range of services to clients within the framework of an Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program (IWRP), the project was engaged in active recruitment of potential clients scattered over an island area of 5,000 square miles, containing 900 miles of coastline and encompassing six native villages. Vigorous outreach to area employers and local service providers was maintained. They established a Native Craft Center that increased village participation in traditional arts cottage industries. With a goal of serving 50 clients in fiscal year 1992, the project reported in its continuation application early in the second quarter of the year that it had accepted nineteen applications for vocational rehabilitation services, (moved four clients into status 10, developed ten IWRPs, closed four status 08 clients, one status 28, and four status 26, competitive employment for a minimum of 60 days).

Among the notable projects newly funded in fiscal year 1992 for implementation during 1993 were the following:

- The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's Vocational Rehabilitation Program (Fort Yates, North Dakota) was funded as a completely new project to provide a full range of vocational rehabilitation services to all eligible clients with special provision for services to individuals with specific learning disabilities. The funding of this project is notable because it will be located in a previously unserved geographical area with a high concentration of American Indians. This provides services to a minimum of 60 individuals with disabilities. Twelve clients during the first year of the project were rehabilitated. The project staff plans to develop and complete a labor market analysis of the reservation in order to identify realistic employment options for its clients. The project will also develop cooperative and mutually beneficial working relationships with the VR agencies of the States of North and South Dakota across whose borders the reservation extends.

- The Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma's Vocational Rehabilitation Project (Tahlequah, Oklahoma) provides services to some 900 American Indians with disabilities of various tribes living on public domain Indian allotments in fourteen counties in Oklahoma. The applicant responded to a priority for the FY 1992 grant competition by giving special emphasis to the prevalent disabilities on the public domain Indian allotments, notably alcoholism, substance abuse and diabetes. A formal written agreement between the Cherokee Nation and the State vocational rehabilitation agency addresses improving delivery of services to individuals with disabilities.

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Title II

Sections 200-204

National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research

The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research

Section 200 - 204
The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research
Federal Funds $61,000,000

The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) provides leadership and support for a national and international program of rehabilitation research and the utilization of the information acquired through this program. In addition, the Director of the Institute serves as Chairman of the Interagency Committee on Disability Research (ICDR), which is charged with coordinating rehabilitation research efforts throughout the Federal Government. NIDRR also administers the Spinal Cord Injury program, the Technology Assistance program and projects established under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), which are funded from sources other than Title II of the Act.

In FY 1992, the NIDRR program budget was $61,000,000. These funds supported:

39 Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers	$23,674,693
18 Rehabilitation Engineering Centers	$10,322,499
18 ADA-Related Projects	$5,520,910
61 Field-Initiated Research Projects	$7,295,000
24 Research and Demonstration Programs	$4,755,000
22 Knowledge Dissemination & Utilization Projects	$4,055,227
12 Research Training grants	$2,141,508
28 Innovation Grants	$1,385,000
10 Mary E. Switzer Fellowships	$377,000
17 Small Business Innovative Research grants	$775,000
miscellaneous expenditures	$698,000

In addition, NIDRR administers 13 Model Spinal Cord Injury Projects with $5,000,000 appropriated under Section 311 of the Act.

Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers
Federal Funds $23,674,693

Each of the 39 Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers (RRTCs) focuses on a particular aspect of the medical, psychosocial, or vocational rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. For some centers, this means concentrating on a specific disabling condition, such as traumatic brain injury, deafness, low vision, spinal cord injury, arthritis, long-term mental illness, or neuromuscular disorders. Others study activities and services that affect the lives of disabled people. These include independent living, housing, service delivery, rehabilitation strategies, and information systems. Knowledge contributed by the RRTCs has influenced the fields of rehabilitation medicine, vocational counseling, social work, and, to some extent, architecture.

HIGHLIGHTS

The RRTC on Traditionally Underserved Persons Who Are Deaf at Northern Illinois University is working to enhance employment, independent living and quality-of-life outcomes for deaf persons. One major ongoing activity is the documentation of the number and demographic characteristics of this population, as well as currently available services. Through six affiliate sites throughout the country, the center will apply research, resource development, training and technical assistance to the improvement of services and the competence of professionals in the field. The center's consumer orientation is ensured by the involvement of local service providers and a national advisory council that includes deaf members.

The Research and Training Center in Public Policy on Independent Living at the World Institute on Disability is testing strategies to support the effectiveness of individuals with disabilities in setting public policy and achieving independent living objectives. Other goals include: improving accessibility to community services, enhancing the ability of persons with disabilities to gain more control over their lives, strengthening the efforts of independent living centers to eliminate barriers to integration, expanding understanding of independent living concepts and issues, and developing and maintaining a knowledge base containing the results of its training and testing activities.

Rehabilitation Engineering Centers
Federal Funds $10,322,000

NIDRR funded 18 Rehabilitation Engineering Centers (RECs) in FY 1992. These centers seek solutions to disability-related problems through the application of technological advances. Areas of interest include sensory loss, mobility impairment, chronic pain, communication difficulties, technology transfer, and the evaluation and adaptation of assistive devices.

HIGHLIGHTS

The Rehabilitation Engineering Center (REC) in Low Back Pain at the University of Vermont seeks to improve diagnostic and rehabilitation services for persons with this condition.

Specific areas of research include: evaluation of treatment systems; work site assessment and modification; risk factors for back injury, pain and disability; the cost effectiveness of rehabilitation strategies; lifting capacity, exercise and physical conditioning; evaluation of biofeedback; development of a combined sit-stand work site; and a system for work-load assessment. The center's findings have been shared with others in the field through information dissemination and training activities.

The REC on Access to Computer and Electronic Equipment at the University of Wisconsin is identifying and describing the access problems faced by persons with varying types and degrees of disability. It is also collecting and summarizing information on all known solutions and disseminating it to other researchers, manufacturers and individuals with disabilities. Further, the center has been working with specialty and standard manufacturers in their efforts to improve accessibility to computers and electronic equipment. The center will produce the "Trace ResourceBook," HyperABLEDATA (a CD-ROM or multi-disk database on assistive technology) and ZZ products.

ADA-Related Projects
Federal Funds $5,290,910

The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research is supporting 15 projects to provide technical assistance and training to those with rights and duties under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). These include: 10 Regional Disability and Business Technical Assistance Centers; 3 Materials Development Projects;and 2 National Training Projects. NIDRR has also awarded a contract to coordinate the activities of these grantees.

The 10 Regional Centers are funded for five years. They work closely with the disability and business communities to provide information and referral services, training and technical assistance in all areas covered by the ADA.

The Materials Development Projects are funded for two years. They produce specialized materials in the areas of employment, communications, public accommodations, and accessibility.

The National Training Projects are funded for three years. One is working with the leaders, staff and associates in independent living centers. The other concentrates on parent, peer and family networks.

Field-Initiated Research
Federal Funds $7,295,000

This program category allows NIDRR to fund activities that blend well with its overall research mandate but which fall outside the usual range of priorities. Institutions of higher education, public and private organizations, and agencies are eligible to apply for this type of grant.

HIGHLIGHTS

The New York Medical College at St. Agnes Hospital, is testing a new approach to the rehabilitation of cognitive dysfunction in persons with multiple sclerosis (MS). The methods used are cognitive remediation, stress-management training and group counseling. Fifty outpatients with MS and evidence of intellectual dysfunction due to MS will be evaluated and monitored for eight weeks to establish a base-line of functioning. The subjects will then enter a 17-week rehabilitation course consisting of two visits per week. Each visit will include a cognitive remediation session and time devoted to either stress-management training or group counseling. Outcomes will be assessed using a combination of psychological tests, simulated activities of daily living, self report and family report.

Through the Looking Glass, an organization in Berkeley, California, is adapting equipment and techniques for use by parents with physical disabilities and their babies. Adaptive parenting equipment is not commercially available, so disabled parents have been exercising their own problem-solving ingenuity. This store of creative solutions will be combined with technological expertise, with the expectation that this will lead to the design of new, replicable equipment and techniques. The feasibility of commercial marketing will be explored. Successful outcomes will be disseminated through videotape presentations, a catalog, a national newsletter, and via networks of parents and professionals.

Research and Demonstration Programs
Federal Funds $4,693,250

To augment the work of the RRTCs and RECs, NIDRR funds Research and Demonstration projects that focus on specific problems encountered by individuals with disabilities and projects to improve services to individuals with disabilities. NIDRR supported 24 such projects in FY 1992.

HIGHLIGHTS

The Lighthouse, Inc., of New York City, is gathering information on programs and services for visually impaired older adults. This information is critical for consumers, family members and rehabilitation professionals because the number of persons in this category is continually increasing. A national survey will document the current status of service delivery and describe model programs. A low-vision curriculum designed for generic health and human service providers is being developed. This will also provide an assessment of the effect of low-vision training on these service professionals, the gatekeepers to service for the majority of older adults. State agency personnel engaged in activities funded under the Older Blind Independent Living Program will join program consumers in a series of focus groups designed to pinpoint effective strategies for service delivery in that specialized program.

Berkeley Planning Associates will examine current case management practices in the vocational rehabilitation of persons with psychiatric disabilities in an effort to locate outstanding programs. A particular focus will be the ability of a program to incorporate the goals of individual self-determination and empowerment. The findings, including those related to replicability, will be made available to both the research and provider communities.

Mary E. Switzer Fellowships
Federal Funds $377,000

The purpose of this program is to build research capacity by providing two levels of Fellowship awards. In FY 1992, Distinguished Fellowships were given to persons of doctorate or comparable academic status who have had seven or more years experience relevant to rehabilitation research. Other individuals, in earlier stages of their research careers, received Merit Fellowships.

Some of the awarded projects included research related to:

1) expanding employment of persons with severe disabilities into the public sector. To date, Supported Employment projects have been concentrating on private industry. Building on research developed during a ten-state pilot project, this research will seek to describe policy and procedural regulations that create barriers to supported public employment, and;

2) assessing adaptation to disability among the old. This study will provide valuable descriptive data on a wide range of environmental and behavioral modifications engaged in by disabled older persons living in the community. The resulting information will be made available to researchers, practitioners and policy makers in the field.

Research Dissemination and Utilization
Federal Funds $4,172,681

NIDRR's mission includes not only research but the effective use of that research. Through 15 Research Dissemination and Utilization grants in FY 1992, the agency is placing the products of other programs in the hands of rehabilitation professionals, educators, technology developers, and individuals with disabilities.

HIGHLIGHTS

The International Disability Exchange and Studies (IDEAS) project of the World Institute on Disability has created a network of U.S. and foreign researchers on key issues and subjects to increase the amount, quality and impact of information flowing between these groups. Other results of the network include closer collaboration among researchers and leaders who have disabilities and those who do not and the identification and importation of the best foreign innovations and ideas regarding rehabilitation practices. The project publishes fellowship reports and a newsletter, IDEAS Portfolio.

Macro International, holder of two NIDRR information dissemination contracts, has combined material from the two databases on an online bulletin board service called Able Inform. The National Rehabilitation Information Center (NARIC) maintains a library and database of printed, videotaped and recorded information on all aspects of disability and rehabilitation. ABLEDATA provides information on developers, manufacturers and distributors of assistive devices. Each operates its own separate telephone and mail information and referral system, and both contribute data to Able Inform.

Research Training and Career Development Grants
Federal Funds $2,141,508

These grants are designed to acquaint professionals in rehabilitation-related disciplines with research methods and statistical analysis. Psychiatrists and other physicians, speech therapists, rehabilitation engineers, physical therapists, neurophysiologists and others receive training for periods of one to three years.

Innovation Grants
Federal Funds $1,385,000

These are one-year Grants, for a maximum of $50,000, supporting innovative approaches to old and newly identified problems. These projects test new concepts, evaluate prototype aids and devices, develop and test rehabilitation training curricula, and disseminate specific research findings.

International Programs

In cooperation with the government of India, NIDRR supports a District Rehabilitation Center (DRC). This multi-faceted project collects and evaluates data; operates a National Information Center on Disability Resources; supports a Rehabilitation Engineering Center for Technology Assessment; support a model/experimental program in rural job development for Indians with mental retardation; develops a joint US/India program of research in spinal injuries; consultation, technical assistance, and training.

Spinal Cord Injury Programs
Federal Funds $5,000,000

The thirteen projects undertake research and evaluation related to a comprehensive coordinated service delivery system from point of injury, through acute medical rehabilitation, community reintegration and long-term follow-up care. Nine projects are concentrating on collaborative prevention of costly secondary complications and testing new medical and rehabilitative therapies. A major thrust of this program is the demonstration and refinement of the model and its application to other severe disabling conditions, such as traumatic brain injury, severe burns and coronary disease.

Small Business Innovative Research Grants
Federal Funds $775,000

This program encourages research into and the development of new products and ideas in rehabilitation through a uniform three-phase process. NIDRR made 18 such grants in fiscal 1992.

HIGHLIGHTS

Applications Express, Inc., is developing a device that will combine voice recognition technology with a "real time" captioning system. The goal is to make possible immediate voice to text translation. Applications for such a system would include the gamut of communication settings, but classroom use is the focus of this project.

Graphics are increasingly important in business and government operations. Currently, no device displays graphic information in a form usable by blind or visually impaired computer users. American Research Corporation of Virginia (ARCOVA) seeks to develop a tactile array that will convey sufficient information to allow a blind person to make practical use of graphics. ARCOVA A will fabricate the device and the necessary software at its Radford, VA, location. The system will then be evaluated by blind and visually impaired computer users at a research laboratory in Louisville, KY.

Interagency Agreements

The Interagency Committee on Disability Research (ICDR), chaired by the Director of NIDRR, is a statutorily established forum to promote coordination and cooperation among Federal departments and agencies conducting rehabilitation research programs.

Areas of cooperative effort include:

NIDRR contributed funds for the reprinting and distribution of pamphlets prepared by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Department of Justice to explain various provisions of the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA). At least one half of the new printing will be sent to the NIDRR-funded technical assistance centers on the ADA.

NIDRR, in cooperation with the Organization of American States, Partners of the Americas and the National Rehabilitation Hospital, jointly funded the Western Hemisphere Conference on Persons with Disabilities, March 14-18, 1993. The conference focused on identifying and encouraging sharing of research data and information exchange among the countries of the Americas regarding low-cost technology, applied research, community-based services, rehabilitation, advocacy and other disability issues.

Contact person: For additional information about any particular program administered by NIDRR, please contact the Office of the Director, 202-205-8134.

Title III

Section 304

Rehabilitation Training

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Developmental Programs

Section 304
Rehabilitation Training
Federal Funds $36,688,000

The Rehabilitation Training Program is designed to: (1) increase the supply of qualified personnel available for employment in public and private agencies and institutions involved in the vocational and independent living rehabilitation of individuals with physical and mental disabilities, especially those individuals with the most severe disabilities; and (2) maintain and upgrade basic skills and knowledge of personnel employed as providers of vocational, medical, social, or psychological rehabilitation services. The Rehabilitation Training Program is authorized under Section 304 of the Act, which permits grants and contracts to be made to States and public or non-profit agencies and organizations, including institutions of higher education, to pay part of the costs of activities. Grants may be made for long-term and short-term training, in-service training of employees in State rehabilitation agencies and public and private facilities, rehabilitation continuing education program, training of interpreters for deaf individuals and special training projects of an experimental and innovative nature.

In FY 1992, funds were awarded to 356 projects as follows:

(In thousands)

Rehabilitation Long-Term Training	$24,875.00
Rehabilitation Short-Term Training	498.00
Rehabilitation Continuing Education	4,534.00
State Vocational Rehabilitation Unit	
In-Service Training	4,044.00
Experimental and Innovative Training	1,078.00
Interpreter Training for Deaf Individuals	1,510.00
	$36,539.00

As authorized by Section 16(b) of the Act, $66,000 in Rehabilitation Training Program funds was used for expenses related to peer review of applications. In addition to peer review expenses, training funds were used as follows: Institute on Rehabilitation Issues - $65,000; and Training Need Assessment Contract - $18,000.

Grants awarded included:

- o long-term training in rehabilitation engineering, rehabilitation medicine, rehabilitation nursing, speech pathology and audiology, rehabilitation counseling, prosthetics and orthotics, rehabilitation facility administration, rehabilitation of the blind, rehabilitation of the deaf, vocational evaluation and work adjustment, occupational therapy, physical therapy, specialized training in supported employment services, rehabilitation of the mentally ill, rehabilitation job development/job placement, and rehabilitation workshop and facility personnel, rehabilitation psychology, independent living, undergraduate education in the rehabilitation services;

- o short-term training in the vocational rehabilitation of the adult substance abuse; multicultural diversity, and hard of hearing;

- o continuing education programs to upgrade and maintain the skills of rehabilitation personnel employed in both public and private rehabilitation agencies;

- o in-service training for the development of State vocational rehabilitation unit personnel; and

- o special training projects of an experimental and innovative nature that are designed to train new types of rehabilitation personnel or to demonstrate innovative training techniques.

EXAMPLES OF NEW REHABILITATION LONG-TERM TRAINING PROJECTS FUNDED

Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Medical College of Wisconsin is providing funding for 12 summer externs (Medical Students) per year and one-third funding for six Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (PM&R) residency slots per year. The project focuses on resident training in Geriatric Rehabilitation for patients ages 55 and above who are disabled, but employable. Grant funds will be used to expand this focus as well as to refine the current emphasis on "Continuity of Care." Over the three year project period, training will be provided to 18 medical residents and 36 summer externship experiences.

Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan

Wayne State University is conducting a quality graduate leadership education program in Supported Employment. The University provides continuing education opportunities and impact on related curricula in its own and other universities in the state of Michigan. The major objectives of the project will be (1) develop and implement an interdisciplinary graduate certificate program for supported employment and community integration, and (2) develop and

implement a graduate leadership education for 200 professionals in supported employment and community integration via a series of in-service workshops and a interdisciplinary career path curriculum that includes a community college certificate and associate degree, and interdisciplinary undergraduate specialization and graduate specializations in key academic units that focus on supported employment and community integration. Stipend and tuition assistance were given to 10 students.

University of North Texas, Denton, Texas

This project is increasing the number of personnel trained to provide rehabilitation services to persons with mental illness within the Region VI area. The University of North Texas is expanding and improving the quality of training available to State vocational rehabilitation, supported employment, independent living and other personnel involved in providing vocational rehabilitation services to persons with mental illness and is developing innovative and practical methods and materials to enhance this training. The project is designed to provide training at three distinct levels: (1) primary emphasis is focused on the needs of VR counselors and direct service personnel within Region VI; (2) training is provided to VR counselors and supervisors who are responsible for managing, planning and implementing service delivery to clients with mental illness in the public VR system; and (3) participation of both VR Counselors and Mental Health Service providers facilitate discussions of interagency collaborations, funding issues, philosophies and concepts between the two service provision agencies.

University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois

This project is training six rehabilitation engineers at the master's degree level, providing in-service training in rehabilitation engineering to rehabilitation professionals in Illinois and introduce the field of rehabilitation engineering to undergraduate students. The Masters program is focused on advanced engineering, disability and rehabilitation, rehabilitation engineering design and fabrication, a clinical rotation and an internship experience. The in-service training is focused on the rehabilitation engineering training needs of counselors, special education teachers, occupational and physical therapists and service coordinators for the elderly. The undergraduate program in engineering is modified to include a hands on course in design principles for persons with disabilities.

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Rehabilitation Continuing Education Program

Rehabilitation Continuing Education Programs train newly employed personnel in basic rehabilitation service delivery knowledge and skills and assist experienced rehabilitation personnel to upgrade their skills and master new developments and technological advances in rehabilitation service delivery. Rehabilitation Continuing Education programs provide training for both rehabilitation agency and facilities staff. Training provided under these programs focuses on meeting needs common to several States in a geographic area. In fiscal year 1992, eleven continuation grants were awarded that emphasized training as follows:

- Americans With Disabilities Act;
- improved utilization of supported employment concepts and procedures and specialized training in implementing supported employment programs;
- training on the Human Resource Development/Human Resource Management (HRD/HRM) concepts;
- specialized training in implementing competitive employment for individuals with severe disabilities, including placement of individuals who are deaf and individuals who are blind;
- training for rehabilitation counselors in the applicability and implications of Section 504 as related to job placement;
- coordinated service delivery to facilitate the transition of youth with disabilities from school to employment;
- training on the vocational rehabilitation of drug-free youth;
- improved management in the areas of program planning and monitoring, including case reviews and application of standards in program evaluation;
- rehabilitation of individuals who have a learning disability, individuals with long-term mental illness, and individuals who are deaf-blind;
- improved use of rehabilitation technology and rehabilitation engineering services; and
- technical assistance to rehabilitation facilities.

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State Vocational Rehabilitation Unit In-Service Training

Activities supported under the State Vocational Rehabilitation Unit In-Service Training Program focus primarily on program areas relevant to each unit's immediate operation, including training to resolve deficiencies identified in audits and other reviews of the State program.

Seventy-eight in-service training projects were funded in FY 1992. To the extent consistent with the State unit's own determination of training needs, those projects emphasized:

- specialized training in the implementation of supported employment programs;
- specialized training in implementation of a competitive employment program for individuals with severe disabilities in non-segregated environments;
- training to improve personnel skills in job identification, job development, and job placement for individuals with severe disabilities, including placement of individuals who are deaf, individuals who are blind (under the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Facility program), and individuals who are deaf-blind;
- training to implement coordinated activities between State VR units and State education agencies, including coordinated activities to facilitate the transition of youth with disabilities from school to employment;
- training to improve management skills in the areas of program planning monitoring, and evaluation;
- training to improve personnel use of preliminary and thorough diagnostic information in order to determine eligibility for services and the nature and scope of services to be provided, especially for individuals with learning disabilities, individuals who are deaf-blind, individuals with traumatic-brain-injury and individuals with long-term mental illness; and
- training to improve use of rehabilitation technology, including rehabilitation engineering services.

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Rehabilitation Short-Term Training

New York University, New York, New York

New York University plans to train trainers of rehabilitation counselors in the basic principles and practices of vocational rehabilitation of the Adult Substance Abuser. The target populations for the project are: (1) faculty who are responsible for the pre-service education of rehabilitation counselors in undergraduate and graduate academic training programs in colleges and universities, and (2) trainers who provide post-employment training for rehabilitation counselors already employed in public and private rehabilitation agencies and in business settings. Two outcomes of this project will be a group of 190 educators and trainers throughout the country with the knowledge and skills to train rehabilitation counselors in vocational rehabilitation of the adult substance abuser, and curriculum materials for their use in training sessions. When the materials have been developed, they will be used in a series of five two-day training sessions covering all ten RSA regions.

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR

Region VI Rehabilitation Continuing Education and Training Center (RCEP), University of Arkansas is conducting a national short-term training program on the evaluation and rehabilitation of individuals that are hard of hearing and late-deafened adults.

The University expects to increase and improve rehabilitation services to hard of hearing individuals and late-deafened adults. The goal of this project is to be achieve through the development of training materials and the training 350 State rehabilitation agency personnel, professionals from non-profit facilities, and other rehabilitation professionals who work closely with the State agencies.

Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Howard University, in collaboration with the Washington, D.C. Rehabilitation Services Administration and a number of cooperating organizations, is implementing an innovative training project that will increase cultural awareness through training in cultural diversity for vocational rehabilitation personnel.

The University is operating a national training institute, and 25 regional seminars, developing curriculum materials and training methods for dissemination, providing technical assistance and support services relative to the implementation of the State-level training sessions, implementing a pre/post test follow-up evaluation plan, and disseminating information relative to project process.

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Interpreter Training For Deaf Individuals

The Interpreter Training Program, established under Section 304(d), is designed to increase the supply of skilled manual and oral interpreter skills. During FY 1991, 10 regional interpreter training projects were funded, one in each of the Department of Education regions. In addition, two national projects were funded which focus on training in the areas of educational and rehabilitation interpreting. In FY 1992, the projects trained 881 employment-ready interpreters and conducted 582 workshops. Approximately 18,800 persons participated in some aspect of the training offered. This training includes classroom instruction, workshops and seminars. Curriculum includes areas such as:

- tactile interpreting for deaf-blind individuals;
- oral interpreting for persons who are hard of hearing or deaf who rely on speechreading;
- voicing for people who do not speak for themselves;
- interpreting for low-functioning deaf individuals or persons with limited English language skills; and
- interpreting in legal or in medical situations.

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Special Projects

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Developmental Programs

Section 311(a)(1)
Special Projects and Demonstrations for Providing Vocational Rehabilitation Services to Individuals with Severe Disabilities
Federal Funds $ 31,103,000

MISSION AND PURPOSE

The purpose of the program is to provide financial assistance to States and other public and private agencies and organizations for expanding or otherwise improving vocational and other rehabilitation services for individuals with severe disabilities irrespective of age or vocational potential. This is accomplished through the support of projects, for up to 36 months, that will demonstrate new procedures or desirable employment outcomes. It is expected that successful project results will be replicated, in whole or in part, to resolve or alleviate rehabilitation problems that are nationally significant or common to several States.

Under Section 311(a)(1), 68 continuation projects and 28 new projects were funded during FY 1992. Continuation projects currently funded by the program address the following priority categories: (1) Rehabilitation Technology, 19 projects funded; (2) Innovative Strategies to Promote Vocational and Independent Living Rehabilitation Outcomes for Individuals with Severe Handicaps, 33 projects funded; (3) Non-Priority--AIDS, 5 projects funded ; (4) Specific Learning Disabilities, 4 projects funded; and (5) Long-Term Mental Illness, 4 projects funded. Continuation projects were also funded under the program in a "Non-Priority" category that permitted the support of applications that were not responsive to one of the absolute priorities 3 projects funded. An additional 13 spinal cord injury projects administered by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), 2 projects serving Deaf and Hard of Hearing People Who are Low Functioning, 6 Centers for Individuals with Traumatic Brain Injury as well as the Hearing Research Center are not included in this synopsis.

New projects funded in FY 1992 propose to serve (1) individuals with specific learning disabilities who reside in rural or remote areas, 4 projects funded; (2) individuals with chronic, progressive diseases, 4 projects funded; and, (3) individuals with traumatic brain injuries, 6 projects funded. 14 new projects were also funded in a "Non-Priority" category which allowed applicants to propose services that were not responsive to the absolute priorities, but meet the needs for services for individuals with severe disabilities.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Services for Individuals with Specific Learning Disabilities

- National Center for Disability Services is providing holistic rehabilitation and independent living assistance to individuals with specific learning disabilities who reside in rural Suffolk County, New York. Services include non-traditional training and placement options, parental support systems and networks, peer mentor support systems, and utilization of existing community-based support systems such as community colleges.

Transferability of Job Skills for Individuals with Traumatic Brain Injury

- Colorado State University--Department of Occupational Therapy, in collaboration with the Brain Injury Coalition of Larimer County, is annually providing services to 16-18 individuals with traumatic brain injury. The project is establishing an interagency notification system to encourage early intervention; identify post injury residual job skills, abilities and interests of the consumer and target needed training and education to facilitate transferability of these skills to appropriate job settings; provide individualized job development, job implementation and on-the-job training; identify natural supports; and, provide long-term case management to assure job retention and greater independence.

Enhancing Vocational Rehabilitation Service Delivery to Individuals with Chronic, Progressive Diseases

- The National Multiple Sclerosis Society is establishing model demonstration projects in Massachusetts, California and Ohio during the first year of "Project Alliance: A Partnership in Productivity for Employers and Employees with Severe Disabilities". On site job analysis and consultation will allow 75% of consumers with chronic, progressive diseases (primarily those with multiple sclerosis) to retain employment for a minimum of one year after intervention. The Arkansas R&T Center will assist in identifying factors which will create barriers, and each site will work with employers, co-workers and the individuals with disabilities to provide reasonable accommodations and to "Plan for Unpredictability". The program will be expanded to at least 12 sites in the third year of the grant.

Non-Priority

- Colorado Rehabilitation Services and the Rocky Mountain Regional Brain Injury Center is collaborating for the Survivor Training and Empowerment Program (STEP). The program hired and trained two survivors of TBI to function as service coordinators. In addition to providing direct case management services, the service coordinators are teaching self-advocacy skills and empowerment to survivors and their families. Services

are to be provided to 18 individuals during the first year of the grant, and 45 individuals in the second and third grant years. The program is also providing technical assistance to other states to implement similar programs.

- United Cerebral Palsy Association project is providing community integration and employment services to meet the vocational and supported employment needs of individuals with severe physical disabilities without mental impairments. A minimum of 24 individuals are exploring work experiences at career exploration sites, and at least 12 are to be placed into competitive employment. Consumers are participating in social activities within their communities. The project is providing rehabilitation engineering services, providing technical assistance on assistive devices and arranging for purchase or loan of such equipment. The project is also providing training for the personal care attendants (PCA) and is developing a training manual incorporating PCAs in a work environment.

- Virginia Commonwealth University Natural Support Transition Project is developing new, innovative approaches for the transition and employment of young adults who have severe disabilities. The natural supports approach will be pilot-tested in one local community. During the first year of the project 6-9 individuals with severe disabilities (Mental Retardation, Developmental Disabilities, Long-Term Mental Illness, Traumatic Brain Injury, Cerebral Palsy, and other physical disabilities) will be placed. During the second year the project will expand to two additional sites and place 40-60 individuals. Natural supports include co-worker trainers/mentors, employer assistance programs, consumer purchased services and other resources. The project will also design training material and disseminate information to appropriate agencies for replication.

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SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES PROJECTS

Section 311(d)(1)(A)
Special Projects and Demonstrations for Providing Supported Employment Services to Individuals with Severe Disabilities--(Statewide Demonstration and Community-Based Projects)
Federal Funds $9,479,906

Under this authority, funding is provided for two supported employment (SE) initiatives that include Statewide Demonstration Projects and Community-Based Projects. In FY 1992, 17 statewide demonstration grants were awarded their second year continuation grants to assist States in rehabilitation "systems changes" from sheltered day and work activity programs to competitive work in integrated settings via supported employment. The mission of these supported employment statewide demonstration grants is to: (1) Secure or facilitate the conversion of State dollars under existing programs to fund SE extended services; (2) promote community awareness of supported employment as a viable VR model; (3) provide assistance to agencies that develop SE programs; (4) encourage community advocacy to create SE options; and (5) promote interagency collaboration and SE agreements.

In FY 1992, RSA funded 14 new community-based projects focused on stimulating the development of innovative approaches for improving and expanding the provision of supported employment services to individuals with severe disabilities and to enhance local capacity to provide supported employment services. Of the 14 projects, three were funded to serve individuals with severe disabilities in rural areas; six were funded to serve individuals with long-term mental illnesses; and five were funded to serve unserved and underserved populations including individuals with traumatic brain injuries, individuals with severe physical disabilities, and individuals who are blind with at least one other disabling condition.

In 1988, RSA collaborated on the development of an instrument for data collection with the Research and Training Center at Virginia Commonwealth University. Much of the data collected reflects the substantive involvement of the projects funded under this authority. In 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991, the Center surveyed all 50 States and the District of Columbia. The FY 1991 data will be available later in the fiscal year. The FY 1990 data show that the total number of individuals in SE has risen from less than 10,000 in FY 1986 to 74,657 in FY 1990. In 1990, the majority of individuals (65.0 percent) participating in SE were persons diagnosed as mentally retarded. Individuals with long-term mental illnesses constituted 24.4 percent of the persons reported. The remaining 10.7 percent were comprised of persons with cerebral palsy (1.9 percent), sensory impairment (2.2 percent), traumatic brain injury (1.1 percent) and "other" constituting 5.5 percent. More comprehensive data on this program are available in the RSA Annual Report to Congress on Supported Employment.

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SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Section 311(d)(2)(A)
Special Projects and Demonstrations for Providing Supported Employment Services to Individuals with Severe Disabilities--(Technical Assistance Projects)
Federal Funds $943,094

During FY 1992, two technical assistance cooperative agreements were awarded their third and final year of funding in order to assist State VR agencies develop and implement the Title VI, Part C State Supported Employment Services program. The recipients of the technical assistance cooperative agreements are the University of Oregon and Virginia Commonwealth University.

The cooperative agreements with the University of Oregon and Virginia Commonwealth University for the provision of technical assistance in supported employment have four objectives: (1) to identify and disseminate national and regional supported employment resource information to RSA Regional Office staff and State vocational rehabilitation agency staff; (2) to organize and convene an advisory committee, composed of individuals with specific experience and knowledge in supported employment, that will meet semiannually to ensure program effectiveness; (3) to hold annually one national meeting on supported employment; and (4) to develop and implement technical assistance plans with all States.

HIGHLIGHTS

The following activities represent highlights of the two projects during FY 1992.

- A forum on rural issues and strategies was held in Boise, Idaho. The topics addressed included effective transportation strategies and options, rural economic development and employment opportunities, alternate funding strategies, expanding employment programs across disability groups, serving Native Americans, and expanding community supports for individuals in supported employment.

- A forum on resources for long-term support in supported employment was held in Metairie, Louisiana. The forum addressed creative long-term funding options for supported employment and identified an extensive list of utilized funding options for supported employment.

- A forum on assistive technology was held in Saratoga Springs, New York. This forum was also sponsored by the Rehabilitation Engineering Society of North America (RESNA). The topics discussed included linking assistive technology and supported employment, innovation at State and local levels of these linkages and defining and implementing assistive technology and supported employment innovations in communities and States.

- o A National Meeting on Supported Employment was held in Washington, D.C. This meeting included presentations on the Federal priorities in supported employment, supporting choice and self-determination by participants in supported employment, and forums on issues relating to the administration and management of Title III systems change grants, long-term support resources, and independent living and supported employment.

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Section 312
Vocational Rehabilitation Service Projects for Migratory and Seasonal Farmworkers with Disabilities
Federal Funds: $1,060,000

MISSION AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this program is to provide vocational rehabilitation services to migratory and seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs) with disabilities, and to members of their families who are with them, including the maintenance and transportation of individuals with disabilities and members of their families where necessary for the rehabilitation of the individual.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Project activities were coordinated with other Federal programs serving the same target population including those administered by the Departments of Labor, Commerce, Health and Human Services, Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, and certain other programs of the Department of Education, notably the Office of Migrant Education.

Eleven projects operated under this program in fiscal year 1992. The following are examples:

- o Utah Division of Rehabilitation Services (DVR) in collaboration with a community-based organization, the Institute of Human Resource Development (IHRD), met its objectives to increase the number of MSFWs achieving placement and increased independence and to increase the number of these clients receiving services through the State agency. It has accomplished its objectives by increased involvement of all available community resources identified and secured with the special services of the IHRD.

  The project has developed and implemented a supported job-based training procedure tailored to the special needs of the MSFW population. Supported employment services have been adapted to this population with emphasis on careful assessment of potential jobs, job matching, and job coaching. While the project has been diligent in providing bilingual staff in the past, Utah DVR has, during this fiscal year, given special emphasis

to the practical language skills needed for specific jobs, e.g., training in vocabulary, terminology and idioms pertinent to construction, maintenance, auto repair, etc.

As a result of its efforts, Utah DVR served 200 MSFW's with disabilities during this second year of a three year project period, exceeding its goal for this year by over 25%. Utah has met its goal for this year by successfully closing 50 cases. Of this number only one or two clients have returned to agriculturally related employment. The majority have been placed in service, clerical, machine trades, and construction jobs. The project accepted 60 new referrals during this period.

- Texas Rehabilitation Commission was in the third year of a three year grant period in fiscal year 1992. There were eleven field offices involved in this project. Of these, six provided a broad scope of rehabilitation services with special emphasis on job readiness and outreach services. The remaining offices provided services which included training, physical restoration, counseling and guidance and job placement. Among the predominant disabilities represented in the Texas MSFW population were mental illness, severe abdominal problems, back and knee injuries. While many disabilities represented in the Texas MSFW population were job-related, some disabilities such as hernias were life-threatening because of the lack of timeliness in individuals receiving medical attention.

  Strong emphasis on bilingual staffing has characterized this project. Besides the outreach activities involving counselors and rehabilitation technicians going directly to the work sites, each counselor was required to make monthly visits to local schools to identify and make services available to known migrant families. In fiscal year 1992, Texas Rehabilitation Commission's MSFW project exceeded its projected goal by serving 961 clients. The project had 200 clients in training and 115 received physical restoration services. 264 were placed in competitive employment, 85% of these in non-agricultural positions. 56 MSFWs were in status 20 ready to go to work at the end of the grant.

In FY 1992, eight projects received continuation funding for the second or third year of a project period and three new projects were funded for a total of eleven projects. As a result of a 1987 evaluation study of the Migrant Program, RSA established an absolute priority for the 1992 grant competition requiring applicants to develop a model for expediting the rehabilitation process in view of the extreme mobility and the special cultural needs of this population. Examples of new projects funded in FY 1992 are as follows:

- Wyoming Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in cooperation with the Northwest Community Action Program of Wyoming, Inc. (NOWCAP) was funded to provide vocational rehabilitation services each year to 180 migratory agricultural and seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs) with disabilities; approximately 20 of these to receive short or long term employment. The major objectives of the project are: the expansion of outreach services to MSFWs and their families; development and implementation of an expedited service delivery system, considering the mobility, short employment periods,

and cultural factors unique to this population; expansion of the kinds of rehabilitation services provided for MSFWs considering their unique characteristics; and an increase in career awareness among the MSFW population toward the end of giving the workers employment options outside fieldwork.

- Colorado Rehabilitation Services was funded to build on a well developed outreach component already in place. The project decentralized its service approach by the establishment of three service areas not previously served: Greeley, Boulder/Longmont and Northglenn. For each of the newly constituted service areas, local community-based organizations at each location shared the responsibility for outreach/recruitment and the development of the components for the model to expedite services. The project projected that some 100 MSFWS and family members would be served in aggregate by the three sites. All clients are to be evaluated for eligibility, provided with an individualized written rehabilitation program, provided family services as needed as well as job counseling and placement services.

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Section 316
Projects for Initiating Special Recreation Programs for Individuals with Disabilities
Federal Funds: $2,617,000

MISSION AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this program is to initiate special programs of recreational activities for persons with disabilities in order to increase their mobility, socialization, independence, and community integration.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 1992, 28 continuation projects were funded. The projects were located at Independent Living Centers, universities, public and private rehabilitation facilities, county agencies, school districts and small community-based service organizations in eighteen States across the nation. These projects offer persons with disabilities opportunities to develop new interests, specific skills, and the confidence to take risks in an integrated setting that impacts on all aspects of their quality of life, including employability.

Current projects reach over 10,000 persons through direct service to individuals with disabilities, inclusion of individuals with disabilities in activities in order to provide integrated settings, training of providers of services and information sharing with organizations and generic recreation providers.

At least one-third of the projects active in fiscal year 1992 served significant numbers of persons with severe disabilities. Seven of the 28 projects gave special attention to specific segments of the disability community, e.g. persons with hearing impairments, persons with traumatic brain injury, and persons with mental illness.

In March 1992, RSA hosted a Workshop for Project Directors of the Special Recreation Program in Washington, D.C. Among the topics discussed during the two-day meeting were the Implications of Special Recreation on the Americans with Disabilities Act, continuing the work of the projects after federal funding ceases, and project evaluation: results and findings that shape the future of Special Recreation. The project directors gave serious consideration to the need to collect reliable data on project outcomes as a means of generating continued community support and in order to validate model programs for dissemination in other locations and established a workgroup to develop a data system. The meeting was a valuable means for the project directors to share program accomplishments with each other and to incorporate best practices into current programs.

Among the projects operative in fiscal year 1992 were the following:

o Chesterfield County Community Services Board (Chesterfield, Virginia) (CCSB) through its OPEN DOORS Recreation Project provided model program recreational activities for persons with severe disabilities. In the early 1980's CCSB had collaborated with the Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) Rehabilitation Research and Training Center's Supported Employment Program to develop several models of supported employment which served over 100 consumers. CCSB, as lead agency in an interagency endeavor, applied the supported employment model to leisure and recreation. The other agencies involved in the project were the County Departments of Mental Health, Parks and Recreation, Extension Services, the South Richmond-Chesterfield YMCA, and a local church consortium.

  In fiscal year 1992, the second year of the three year project, over 50 persons with disabilities were served by six "leisure coaches". The project emphasized individualized interest assessment and matching of consumer interests to available recreation options and placement of individuals with disabilities in integrated recreational settings. A strong feature of this project was its consumer-driven Integrated Recreation Task Force for strengthening the link between recreation agencies and the consumers themselves. OPEN DOORS evolved from the CCSB-Virginia Commonwealth supported employment program and was intended to provide added support and confidence-building in the form of recreation to those already employed. Out of the 50 persons served through the supported recreation program in 1992, ten were referred to CCSB for supported employment services.

o Access Oregon (Portland), a Center for Independent Living, served 738 clients in fiscal 1992. The Center's Partnerships in Recreation Access Project was in its second year of a three year grant period and had four components in place: disability awareness training; on-site evaluation and surveys of the accessibility of Federal and State Parks and Forests; hands-on forest service work; and a community reintegration program which was

replicated from a model program developed by the Special Recreation program at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Three training programs of twelve hours each were held to increase the disability awareness of U.S. Forest Service, State, County and City park and recreation personnel. A total of 102 staff persons, individuals with disabilities and non-disabled persons participated in the training. Throughout the year, project staff also provided technical assistance to staff persons representing 30 generic recreation service providers. A total of 25 State Parks were evaluated by persons specifically trained to evaluate outdoor sites for accessibility. The survey instrument developed has been presented to the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board as a model compliance tool.

The project had established a second year goal of providing opportunities for 30 persons with disabilities to work in forest service access projects. This goal was met and exceeded. Activities included widening and clearing of trails, shoring up bridges, and designing a ramp system to a public swimming area.

After considerable consultation, development and planning in coordination with the Community Reintegration Program at University of North Carolina/Chapel Hill, the first community reintegration course was initiated and a full time staff person was hired. A total of ten new individuals with disabilities were referred to the project by hospitals and rehabilitation centers as part of their discharge plan and participated in the course.

- Wilderness Inquiry, (Minneapolis, Minnesota) through its section 316 project, INTEGRATION THROUGH ADVENTURE, was funded to increase opportunities for socialization, mobility, and general life enrichment to persons with and without disabilities by providing a sequence of activities, beginning with low-risk, local outings in familiar surroundings and building to extended wilderness adventures. The project, in cooperation with Minnesota Centers for Independent Living, planned and conducted 10 summer canoe skills workshops. A total of 563 participants were served by this workshop program in 1992; 230 of these were individuals with disabilities.

  The project conducted canoe, kayak, dogsled and raft trips throughout the nation making recreational opportunities available to persons with disabilities and providing the necessary skills to become both expert and safe in participating in sometimes hazardous but always adventurous activities. Four extended wilderness trips (2 six-day and 2 three-day trips) were conducted in the summer and fall of 1992. A total of 40 persons participated in these trips.

  Wilderness Inquiry also continued work on completing a longitudinal study on the effects of integrated outdoor adventures on the lifestyles of persons with disabilities.

- Artreach, Inc. (Norwich, Connecticut) is a nonprofit agency dedicated primarily to supporting amateur artists, writers, musicians and performers who experience mental illness. The project provided its participants with the opportunity for personal expression, socialization,

and community integration through acting, dance, pantomime, puppetry, music, writing, stage management and other activities related to staging live theater. In fiscal year 1992, the project served 40 clients for an average of 4 service hours a week. 24 volunteers each provided an average of one and a half hours of service a week.

Artreach is comprised of three semi-professional performing troupes: WATCH YOUR STEP, a modern music ensemble; THE SAME BOAT EXPRESS, a children's theater group; and THE SECOND STEP PLAYERS, a touring comedy troupe performing educational theater about the experience of mental illness and society's reaction to it. The touring troupe gave 19 performances during 1992 and the children's theater performed nine times for Norwich area children. The musical ensemble held two coffeehouse events; one in Norwich and one in New Haven.

Artreach has successfully disseminated its service model by actively assisting in the initiation of other mental health consumer theater groups: FREE AT LAST, a troupe in Middletown, Connecticut; VOICES, an acting company in Massachusetts; and UPSTAGE, a theater group in Maine. Artreach is in the process of negotiating with the Norwich State Hospital to provide reintegration services to select patients who can profit from Artreach theater activities.

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Title IV

Section 400

National Council on Disability

Section 400
National Council on Disability
Federal Funds $1,564,000

The National Council on Disability (the National Council) is an independent Federal agency comprised of 15 members appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. The National Council has the following statutory duties:

- o establish general policies for and review the operation of the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR);
- o provide guidance to the President's Committee on the Employment of People with Disabilities;
- o provide advice to the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) on policies and conduct;
- o provide advice to the President, the Congress, the RSA Commissioner, the Assistant Secretary of the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS), and the Director of NIDRR on programs authorized under the Act;
- o review and evaluate on a continuous basis the effectiveness of all policies, programs, and activities concerning individuals with disabilities conducted or assisted by Federal departments or agencies, and all statutes pertaining to Federal programs, and assess the extent to which they provide incentives to community-based services, promote full integration, and contribute to the independence and dignity of individuals with disabilities;
- o make recommendations for ways to improve research, service, administration, and the collection, dissemination, and implementation of research findings affecting persons with disabilities;
- o review and approve standards and indicators for the Independent Living and Projects With Industry programs;
- o submit an annual report with appropriate recommendations to the Congress and the President regarding the status of research affecting persons with disabilities and the activities of RSA and NIDRR; and
- o issue an annual report to the President and the Congress on the progress that has been made in implementing the recommendations contained in the National Council's January 30, 1986, report, Toward Independence.

While many government agencies deal with issues and programs affecting people with disabilities, the National Council is charged with addressing, analyzing, and making recommendations on issues of public policy which affect people with disabilities regardless of age, disability type, perceived employment potential, economic need, specific functional ability, status as a veteran, or other individual circumstance. The National Council recognizes its unique opportunity to facilitate independent living, community integration, and employment opportunities for people with disabilities by assuring an informed and coordinated approach to addressing the concerns of persons with disabilities and eliminating barriers to their active participation in community and family life.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING 1992

The National Council continuously seeks input and feedback from persons with disabilities. In addition to the four mandated meetings held by the National Council, forums were held on such subjects as personal assistance services; health insurance; the financing of assistive technology; and ADA Watch.

As the originator and developer of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the National Council awarded a contract to monitor the implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Known as ADA Watch, this unique mechanism will examine all aspects of the ADA from employment and public accommodations to transportation and telecommunications.

Minorities with Disabilities

A conference addressing "The Unique Needs of Minorities with Disabilities: Setting An Agenda for the Future," was conducted by the National Council during the fiscal year. The National Council will continue to focus on the issue of minorities with disabilities.

NIDRR

Additionally, The National Council held regular meetings with the Director and NIDRR staff to discuss the development of the NIDRR long range plan and research concerns.

Participation in a variety of interagency committees enabled the National Council to keep abreast of activities in the Federal Government, and to keep others informed of the National Council's activities. Membership on the Interagency Committee on Disability Research, the Federal Interagency Coordinating Council, the Federal Task Force on Disability, and the Interagency Committee on Developmental Disabilities reflect this policy.

In order to better inform the disability community and others about the activities of the National Council, circulation of FOCUS, the National Council's newsletter, continued to expand. The newsletter continues to be a vehicle for communication and helps the National Council

solicit input regarding its activities and policy development. In addition, the National Council will continue to publish special reports and annual reports to keep those in the disability community aware of its activities.

The National Council also increased its outreach effort to people with disabilities through the news media.

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Title V

Section 501

Employment of People with Disabilities in the Federal Government

Section 501
Employment of People with Disabilities in the Federal Government

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has responsibility for enforcing the nondiscrimination and affirmative employment provisions of laws and regulations concerning the employment of people with disabilities. Each year Federal agencies submit annual accomplishment reports and plan updates to the EEOC. The EEOC in turn reviews and evaluates these reports to determine the progress, if any, being made by Federal agencies in the hiring, placement, and advancement of people with disabilities. From this information, the EEOC prepares an annual report to the President of the United States and Congress regarding employment of people with disabilities in the Federal Government.

Data indicates that employees with disabilities in the Federal Government continue to comprise a much smaller proportion of the Federal work force than their numbers represent in the population as a whole. Over the last decade, representation of people with targeted disabilities has only increased from 0.82% of the work force in 1982 to 1.19% in 1992. The targeted disabilities are those severe disabilities that are targeted for employment emphasis in affirmative action program planning. As part of EEOC's oversight responsibilities, it is empowered to conduct onsite reviews of federal agency affirmative employment programs. During FY 1992, the staff conducted such reviews in Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco and Seattle. These reviews resulted in findings and recommendations for each site visited. The EEOC then monitors the implementation of these findings during the ensuing fiscal year.

As part of the Federal Government's efforts to carry out the Congressional mandate for federal employment of people with disabilities, the Interagency Committee On Employment Of People With Disabilities (ICEPD) was established under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, at Section 501. The Committee has the responsibility for:

- o providing a focus on the employment of individuals with disabilities in the Federal Government and reviewing, in cooperation with the EEOC, the adequacy of hiring, placement, and advancement practices with respect to individuals with disabilities in the executive branch agencies;

- o increasing employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities and ensuring an equitable, suitable, and functional work environment in the federal service; and

- o making recommendations for policy, procedural, regulatory, and legislative changes designed to improve employment opportunities for people with disabilities.

The ICEPD makes recommendations to state agencies on policies and procedures to increase employment opportunities for people with disabilities. Currently, the ICEPD is reviewing

agency employment programs and considering a proposal which will establish within the Federal Government a centralized resource center to assist smaller agencies in providing accommodations for people with disabilities. These and other programs which enhance employment opportunities are shared with state and federal agencies. The ICEPD continues to serve as a catalyst for the Federal Government, and as a role model for state and local governments by initiating innovative approaches to meeting the employment needs of people with disabilities. The ICEPD also provides consultation on employment of disabled veterans as required of the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 as amended, in Section 403.

The ICEPD is comprised of principals who are designated by the President of the United States and are Executive Level IV or higher. There is a permanent standing committee of the ICEPD whose members are selected by the Principals. The ICEPD is co-chaired by the Chairman of the EEOC and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

In fiscal year 1992, the ICEPD directed its efforts toward the development of a proposal for the establishment of a supplemental central resource office to facilitate the hiring and advancement of people with disabilities in the Federal Government. This office, if established, would provide the smaller federal agencies with resources, equipment and technical assistance, including readers, interpreters, and personal assistants.

The ICEPD endorsed a letter to heads of agencies encouraging them to support the hiring, placement, and advancement of people with disabilities in the Federal Government, as well as the need for managers and supervisors to receive training on the employment of people with disabilities. The ICEPD made requests of agencies for information concerning their programs for people with disabilities in order to determine which programs have been the most effective in increasing the hiring, placement and advancement of people with disabilities.

The principals met in October 1992, to discuss the status of employment for people with disabilities in the Federal Government. A subcommittee, appointed by the co-Chairmen, met several times during the year and conducted a survey in the ICEPD agencies to determine what resources were available to employees with disabilities. The subcommittee analyzed the information from the survey and reported that the smaller agencies have a need for the resources and assistance which a centralized resource center would provide.

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Section 502

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

Section 502
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)
Federal Funds $2,940,000

The Access Board is an independent Federal agency charged with ensuring that certain facilities designed, constructed, leased or altered with Federal funds since September 1969 are accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. There is a governing board of 25 members. The President appoints 13 public members (a majority must be persons with disabilities) to four-year terms, and the other 12 appointees are the heads (or designees) of the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, Labor, Transportation, Veterans Affairs, the General Services Administration, and the U.S. Postal Service.

The agency has responsibility for those portions of both the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act that relate to accessibility.

1. Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Created by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Access Board is charged with ensuring that certain facilities designed, constructed, leased, or altered with Federal funds since September 1969 are accessible to and usable by person with disabilities. Specific legislative responsibilities are to:

- ensure compliance with standards prescribed under the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-480);
- establish minimum guidelines and requirements for standards issued under the Architectural Barriers Act;
- develop standards and provide technical assistance to any entity affected by regulations issued under Title V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973;
- provide technical assistance on the removal of barriers and answer other questions on architectural, transportation, communication, and attitudinal barriers affecting persons with disabilities.

2. Americans with Disabilities Act

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act (Public Law 101-336), signed into law in July 1990, the Access Board acquired additional new responsibilities to:

- o develop accessibility guidelines for transit facilities, transit vehicles, commercial facilities and public accommodations, children's environments, and recreation facilities;

- o implement a technical assistance plan on the Board guidelines for entities covered under the transportation and public accommodations titles of ADA;

- o develop and publish technical assistance manuals for those entities covered under titles II and III (transportation and public accommodations) of ADA; and

ENFORCING THE ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS ACT

The number of ABA cases opened in fiscal year (FY) 1992 was 145, compared to 153 in FY 1991. These bring the overall number of complaints filed with the Access Board since complaint records began in FY 1977 to 2,613 (see summary table). About 95% of these cases were closed by the end of FY 1992. In 41% of the closed cases, the responsible agency took corrective actions to remove the barrier. In 7% of the cases, no violation of the applicable accessibility standards was found. The remaining 52% of the cases were closed because the Board had no jurisdiction. Usually this is due to the lack of Federal funds which trigger ABA requirements, or the design, construction, alteration, or lease took place before ABA regulations were issued in 1969.

It is noteworthy that over the past five years the percentage of cases closed for the best reason the removal of barriers, has increased from less than 34% in FY 1988 to over 41% at the end of FY 1992. Also, it is important to add that in over 25% of all corrective action closures, the actions taken were voluntary. That is, without legal action by the Board, the responsible agency or organization chose to eliminate the barrier and improve the accessibility of its building or facility for all people.

The 145 new cases opened in FY 1992 concerned facilities in 35 States and the District of Columbia. The States with the most ABA cases were New York with 16, Indiana with 14, and Florida with 10 (see accompanying list). The types of facilities predictably included Federal buildings, military facilities, and post offices. More surprisingly however, the cases also addressed airport terminals; county courthouses; high schools, colleges, and universities; historic sites; boating marinas; buildings on Native American reservations; facilities in national and State parks and in national forests; and correctional facilities and prisons.

A total of 153 complaints, received in FY 1992 or in preceding years, were closed in FY 1992. In 38% of these closed cases, the Board had no jurisdiction, and in 7% there was no violation of the applicable standard (see pie chart). The rest of the cases, well over half (55%), were closed because actions were taken to remove the barriers.

This figure is very significant. This is the highest percentage ever of cases closed for corrective action. For only the third time in the history of the Board's compliance program, has a majority of cases closed for corrective action. This can be attributed to two emerging

developments: (1) an ongoing, strong commitment by Federal agencies to make their facilities accessible; and (2) a growing awareness by other organizations and individuals, due in large part to ADA implementation, that almost all buildings and other facilities must be usable by people with disabilities.

LEAD AGENCY IN OUTREACH

As the only Federal agency exclusively involved with accessibility, the Access Board strives to reach out to various agencies and organizations to educate them about accessibility. Many activities and programs each year are directed toward enhancing awareness or educating various audiences about accessibility. Activities in 1992 included:

FEBRUARY & MARCH

- Assisting the American Institute of Architects in producing a video teleconference on the ADA aimed at architects and code officials across the country. Comprised of three one-half-day segments, the teleconference reached approximately 7,000 people;

MARCH

- Conducting a congressional briefing on the Board for the Senate. The Senate Bipartisan Work Group on Disability sponsored the event;

APRIL

- Participating in ADA training conferences held by the Society of Environmental Graphic Designers, the Awards and Engraving Magazine, and the American Association of Museums;

MAY

- Participating in a televised conference on the ADA sponsored by the American Bar Association. The conference was broadcast to 70 sites around the country;

MAY

- Preparing a paper on accessibility laws and historic preservation for two national conferences sponsored by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, National Park Service, and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Offices. The conferences were attended by over 250 people from State historic preservation offices and State accessibility agencies.

AUGUST

- Arranging with the Building Owners and Managers Association and the National Association of Governors Committees on People with Disabilities to distribute the Access Board's new videos to their membership;

- Creating and distributing two videotapes explaining the accessibility requirements of the *ADA Accessibility Guidelines* and the *Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards*.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Completed a *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* on the *Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines* for State and local governments under title II of the act.

- Distributed over 32,000 copies of the *ADA Accessibility Guidelines*.

- Finalized technical bulletins on detectable warnings and visual alarms.

- Completed the *ADA Accessibility Guidelines Checklist Manual*.

- Completed *ADA Accessibility Guidelines* manuals on buses, rapid rail, light rail, commuter rail, intercity rail, over-the-road-buses, high-speed rail, automated guideway transit systems, and trams systems.

- Completed a transportation access course with slides and workbooks.

- Completed training videos on the *ADA Accessibility Guidelines* and the *Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards* (UFAS).

- Issued a *Federal Register* notice requesting comments on the Access Board's five-year technical assistance/research plan and ADA related research projects.

- Closed 153 Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) complaints between October 1, 1991, and September 30, 1992. Received 145 new cases during the year.

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Section 503

Federal Contracts Compliance Programs for Individuals with Disabilities

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Federal Contracts Compliance Programs

Section 503
Federal Contracts Compliance Programs for Individuals with Disabilities

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) in the U.S. Department of Labor has the sole responsibility for implementing and enforcing Section 503 of the Act. Section 503 requires most employers doing business with the Federal government to take affirmative action to employ individuals with disabilities. OFCCP also prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability. The day-to-day enforcement activities which protect the employment rights of persons with disabilities are carried out by a network of ten regional offices, located in the standard Federal regions and the national office.

Affirmative Action and Reasonable Accommodation

Every employer doing business with the Federal government under a contract in excess of $10,000 must take affirmative action in employment with respect to individuals with disabilities. These measures cover the full range of employment and personnel practices, such as recruitment, hiring, rates of pay, upgrading, demotion, and selection for training. Federal contractors are also required to make reasonable accommodations to the physical or mental limitations of qualified individuals with disabilities. This applies to contracts awarded by Federal agencies and subcontracts awarded by prime contractors. Employers with Federal contracts of $150,000 or more, and 150 or more employees must prepare, implement, and maintain a written affirmative action program for each establishment. The programs must be reviewed and updated annually.

Right to File a Complaint

Individuals with disabilities who are protected by the contract compliance programs may file complaints if they believe they have been discriminated against by Federal contractors or subcontractors. Complaints may also be filed by organizations or other individuals on behalf of the person or persons affected. A contractor's failure to make reasonable accommodation for the disability of a qualified disabled employee may be the basis for administrative sanctions and the possible loss of Federal contracts.

MISSION AND PURPOSE

OFCCP's mission continues to be the enforcement of regulations requiring Federal contractors to take affirmative action and eliminate discrimination from the workplace, and to obtain redress for victims of discrimination. Emphasis will continue to be devoted to:

(1) fairly and firmly enforcing the equal employment and affirmative action rules and regulations;

(2) delivering prompt quality service to our constituents;

(3) ensuring proper program emphasis and enforcement through coordinated efforts with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission regarding the Americans with Disabilities Act;

(4) continuing staff development through a comprehensive training program;

(5) maintaining quality control by ensuring consistent application of established policies and procedures throughout the program;

(6) linking recruitment and training sources with specific contractor job opportunities; and

(7) encouraging affirmative action by increasing liaison with, and technical assistance to, contractors and other interested groups.

HIGHLIGHTS

The following is a summary of OFCCP's activities under Section 503 of the Act during FY 1992:

o	Compliance Reviews (Combined Executive Order 11246, Sections 503/4212, formerly 2012)	4,953
o	503 Complaint Investigations	833
o	Total 503 Complaint/Case Inventory at End of FY 1992	622
o	Workers in Facilities Reviewed (all programs)	2,150,267
o	Individuals Receiving Cash Benefits	412
o	Amount of Cash Benefits Agreements	$6,599,236
o	Amount of Other 503 Financial Agreements	$1,169,124

OFCCP Compliance Officers monitor Federal government contractors' compliance with Section 503 as part of the regular compliance review process. When a compliance review

identifies problems which cannot be easily resolved, OFCCP attempts to conciliate with the employer. When conciliation efforts fail, OFCCP may recommend the administrative enforcement process. Federal rules and regulations set forth administrative procedures to be followed when enforcement actions are necessary.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

Under new coordination regulations, complaints filed with OFCCP under Section 503, that also fall within the jurisdiction of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), will be investigated under both laws by OFCCP. EEOC has designated OFCCP as its agent for ADA complaint investigations and authorizes OFCCP to issue right-to-sue letters. OFCCP and EEOC will follow the same substantive rules for determining discrimination on the basis of disability.

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Section 504

Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted and Federally Conducted Programs and Activities

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Civil Rights Division

Section 504
Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted and Federally Conducted Programs and Activities

The Civil Rights Division (CRD) of the Department of Justice (DOJ) is responsible for the consistent and effective enforcement by Executive agencies of what are commonly referred to as the "cross-cutting" civil rights statutes, including section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. Executive Order 12250 charges the Attorney General with this responsibility, which has been delegated to the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights. Under Executive Order 12250, the CRD undertakes a diverse array of regulatory and administrative initiatives. The CRD reviews all proposed civil rights regulations for consistency, adequacy, and clarity and assists Federal agencies in the development of appropriate regulations. CRD also issues interpretations of these regulations in individual administrative matters and provides guidance to the agencies on new civil rights issues. CRD annually reviews the civil rights implementation plans of each Federal agency as required by section 1-403 of Executive Order 12250, and offer training and technical assistance to agencies to improve their civil rights enforcement procedures and programs. CRD promotes interagency information sharing and cooperation through delegation agreements.

The overlap of section 504 and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), enacted on July 26, 1990, requires substantial coordination to ensure consistent interpretation of the two statutes and development of non-conflicting enforcement standards. Since January 26, 1992, the ADA's effective date, the CRD has undertaken many coordination initiatives to advise Federal agencies on the relationship of section 504 and titles II and III of the ADA. They also implement the ADA's compliance programs under title II (public entities) and title III (public accommodations and commercial facilities). This includes coordination of the Federal Government's overall title II enforcement activities and referral of complaints to eight Federal agencies, which the title II regulation "designates" to investigate complaints.

Regulations for Federally Assisted Programs

During FY 1992, CRD continued to provide guidance to Federal agencies on section 504 regulations that apply to federally assisted programs. Examples of CRD's activities on section 504 federally assisted regulations and related guidelines and manuals are summarized below.

- On September 10, 1992, the CRD approved the Department of Labor's proposed regulation implementing the nondiscrimination provisions of the Job Training Partnership

Act of 1982 (JPTA), 29 U.S.C. 1577, and section 11 of the Nontraditional Employment for Women Act. The proposed program-specific regulation would replace the title VI regulatory requirements for recipients covered by the proposed regulation. It also would replace section 504's regulatory requirements and enforcement procedures for such recipients. The employment provisions and program access requirements of the section 504 regulation would continue to apply. The Solicitor of Labor submitted the proposed regulation to CRD on July 17, 1992. The staff reviewed the draft regulation and met with Labor to discuss some concerns in September 1992. Labor revised the draft to respond to those concerns and published the proposed regulation on October 19, 1992. 57 Fed. Reg. 47,690.

- During FY 1992, the CRD continued to advise the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and monitor an issue raised by the American Diabetes Association (Association) in 1988, requesting an amendment to FHWA's rule prohibiting individuals who use insulin for diabetes from driving commercial vehicles in interstate commerce. The comments pointed out errors in FHWA's preliminary analysis of the risks associated with the proposed amendment. The errors resulted in an overestimate of the number of accidents that would result from the Association's proposal.

  On October 5, 1990, FHWA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking proposing to revise its driver qualification requirements to allow, under certain circumstances, licensing of individuals who use insulin for diabetes. The proposal has not been issued as a final rule. However, on October 21, 1992, FHWA published a notice of intent to allow waivers for individuals who comply with specific requirements for a three-year trial period in order to obtain data for consideration in issuing a final rule.

Regulations for Federally Conducted Programs

The CRD continued with its efforts to provide guidance to agencies required to issue regulations implementing section 504 in federally conducted programs. Continued use of the division's prototype regulation, first issued in 1983, was encouraged, as was issuance of regulations by joint publication. Joint publication eliminates most of the paperwork and administrative burdens for agencies issuing regulations. During FY 1992, the CRD continued to assist smaller agencies to develop their own notices of proposed rulemaking implementing section 504 in federally conducted programs or to participate in the fourth joint publication that CRD prepared. Over 50 agencies published final section 504 federally conducted regulations using the joint publication process. This has meant savings of over $350,000 to the Federal Government in printing costs alone. Several activities exemplify the Division's accomplishments in this area of regulatory development.

- On October 25, 1991, seven Federal Executive agencies (USDA, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, United States Institute of Peace, National Council on Disability, United States Holocaust Memorial Council, Arctic Research Commission, and the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation) jointly published proposed regulations to

implement section 504 for their federally conducted programs. 57 Fed. Reg. 55,416. These proposed rules, coordinated again by the Division, were in the format of a joint publication. The fourth proposed joint rule was based on the regulations adopted by more than 90 other Federal Executive agencies, including the Department, for their federally conducted programs and activities. These, in turn, were based on the Department's prototype regulation implementing section 504 for federally conducted programs. Each of the seven agencies participating in the fourth joint publication individually received and analyzed comments on the proposed rule. The CRD prepared a draft final rule and anticipates it will be published in fiscal year 1993.

- Plaintiffs filed Williams v. United States, No. 80-5368 (C. D. Cal., filed Dec. 3, 1980) to compel all Federal agencies to issue regulations implementing section 504 in federally conducted programs and activities. CRD, on behalf of the United States, periodically filed status reports on the progress of agency publication. The last report was filed August, 1991, noting that only three Federal agencies had not published final regulations. Based on this statement the Court removed the action from the active caseload. The United States must notify the Court as each remaining agency publishes its final rule. At the end of FY 1992, only one agency still had not published its final regulation.

- CRD staff assisted the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in preparing a response to the comments from a national disability rights organization on the agency's proposed regulation. The agency published the proposed regulation on February 16, 1989. 54 Fed. Reg. 7056. The CRD approved the CIA's final rule in April 1992, which the CIA published on September 1, 1992. 57 Fed. Reg. 39,604. The CIA's final regulation retained provisions excluding from all its facilities any auxiliary aid, or category of auxiliary aid, which the agency determines creates a security risk. Also, the agency reserved the right to examine any auxiliary aid brought into any CIA facility.

- The CRD provided substantial guidance to the Peace Corps in preparing its proposed regulation implementing section 504 in its federally conducted programs and activities. The division's review clarified the applicability of section 504 to the agency's volunteers serving overseas and to its overseas facilities. On June 15, 1991, the CRD approved and forwarded the proposed rule to OMB for review pursuant to Executive Order 12,291. The Peace Corps published the proposed rule on October 8, 1991. 56 Fed. Reg. 50,684. To date, the Peace Corps has not submitted a proposed final section 504 federally conducted rule for CRD's review, but anticipates doing so in fiscal year 1993.

COORDINATION INITIATIVES

In addition to direct liaison with individual agencies, the Division conducts a number of projects that cut across all Executive agencies. These initiatives are directed to the elimination of duplicative requirements, to the introduction of more cost-effective procedures to reduce burdens on Federal agencies and on their recipients, and to the provision of technical assistance

to Federal agencies, recipients, and the public. Several accomplishments in this area are highlighted.

- The Division continued to coordinate implementation of the ADA, especially where it overlaps CRD's responsibilities under Executive Order 12250 and section 504, directly and indirectly. During FY 1992, CRD continued with its substantial outreach and public education program. It maintained the ADA Telephone Information Line, using both voice and telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD's). Operators work three two-hour shifts each day to respond to questions on the requirements of the ADA and section 504. The hot-line work and distribution of ADA fact sheets and brochures continued at a brisk pace. Each week CRD averaged over 3,000 calls on the information lines. By the end of FY 1992, the number of ADA/504 related literature distributed by the Division rose to over 1,750,000 documents. CRD also continued operation of the Department of Justice speakers' bureau and ADA exhibit at conventions and meetings of entities and individuals directly affected by the ADA.

- Since the ADA's January 26, 1992, effective date, the Division has assumed responsibility for a compliance program under titles II and III of the statute. Under title II, the CRD coordinates the Federal Government's overall title II enforcement activities. As part of this coordination, the Division refers complaints to eight Federal agencies, which the title II regulation "designates" to investigate complaints. The Division monitors the investigations of these referrals to ensure compliance with the standards of title II. The designated agencies, other than the Department of Justice, are the Departments of Agriculture (USDA), Education (ED), Health and Human Services (HHS), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Interior, Labor, and Transportation (DOT). The designation depends on the particular State or local government program, service, or activity that is the focus of the complaint. For example, if a complaint concerns a local school district, the Division would transfer the matter to ED's Office for Civil Rights for investigation. Beyond CRD's responsibility of assigning complaints to other specific agencies and determining where complaints should be sent if two or more agencies have apparent responsibility over a complaint, the Division also investigates the complaints in its own designated areas, which include law enforcement and public safety. The Division also advises the other Federal agencies on the substantive and procedural guidelines for processing complaints referred to or filed directly with them. On January 24, 1992, CRD sent a letter explaining procedures for title II enforcement to the other seven designated agencies. The letter explained the relationship of section 504 to title II and the applicable legal standards to apply to complaints alleging discrimination on the basis of disability by public entities. Earlier, the Division sponsored a meeting for the designated agencies to discuss their investigatory and enforcement responsibilities under title II.

- Between January 26, 1992, title II's effective date, and September 30, 1992, the end of the fiscal year, the Division received 575 complaints. Of these, the Division retained 301 complaints for investigation and referred 274 to other Federal agencies, including

the seven designated agencies and other appropriate agencies such as EEOC, the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Issues of accessibility, employment, and the provision of interpreter services comprised the great majority of complaints retained by the Division for investigation. Under title III, the Division, in the same time period, received 513 complaints alleging discrimination against public accommodations and commercial facilities for investigation. Approximately 70% of the title III complaints alleged failure to remove barriers in existing facilities, about 20% concerned discriminatory policies, and 10% related to lack of auxiliary aids (usually interpreters for people with hearing impairments). The majority of the complaints related to service establishments (banks, offices of doctors or lawyers, hospitals), sales or retail establishments, places of lodging, or restaurants or bars. Several pertained to testing and courses. These complaints came from all parts of the country and, as indicated, raised a wide variety of ADA issues, particularly the removal of architectural barriers in existing buildings. By emphasizing education and negotiation, the Division thus far has obtained significant relief without the need for litigation.

- The CRD continued to spearhead enforcement of section 504 within DOJ by processing complaints filed principally by inmates and corrections employees of recipients of Federal funds from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). This work was undertaken as a result of an interagency agreement between CRD and NIC. In fiscal year 1992, CRD received 20 new complaints, raising the active caseload to 51 cases. Following the effective date of the ADA, the CRD redesignated 10 complaints as "title II" cases for investigation under both section 504 and title II. In that fiscal year, CRD closed 37 cases, divided between 30 "old" NIC cases, not also subject to the ADA, and seven redesignated title II cases. At the conclusion of fiscal year 1992, the CRD had 14 open cases, including 11 "old" NIC cases and three redesignated title II cases, under review and investigation. The investigated cases covered a wide variety of employment, accessibility, service delivery, and communications issues in the context of correctional institutions. Virtually all cases the CRD closed required staff to develop detailed information requests tailored to the special nature of prison and jail complaints. Division staff also undertook additional correspondence, communications, and in some instances, field investigations, with the complainant and the covered entity. The CRD continues, under the terms of the interagency agreement, to investigate complaints alleging discrimination on the basis of disability against State and local government entities that are covered by the ADA and section 504 by virtue of NIC's provision of Federal financial assistance. With respect to the remaining open cases, the Division is undertaking investigative planning, field investigations, settlement negotiations, and the preparation of letters of findings and voluntary compliance agreements.

- Since early 1992, Interior's Bureau of Reclamation has been developing Accessibility Data Management System (ADMS), a data management system to record and track information on accessible outdoor recreation facilities under the control and development of the Bureau. The Bureau is working with all Federal providers of outdoor recreation to ensure a comprehensive data collection effort. The USDA's Forest Service also is

participating in the project. Although currently in the early stages of coordination and development, the data base will eventually be made available to the public to provide directories of accessible recreational sites. A more short-term benefit will be the generation of section 504 compliance reports to fulfill agency obligations under existing regulations. The Division has been advising members of the ADMS task force on the information required by the Department to determine compliance and to include in agency implementation plans.

AGENCY LIAISON

Review Agency Implementation Plans

The CRD received and reviewed civil rights implementation plan updates from approximately 25 agencies that administered programs of Federal financial assistance in FY 1992. These plans were updates to the FY 1990 base-year documents, covering FY 1990-1993, and established the long-range civil rights enforcement goals and priorities along with the short-term fiscal year activities undertaken to achieve them. The plan updates included projected FY 1992 activities to enforce section 504 and the other cross-cutting civil rights statutes, and addressed major compliance and enforcement functions such as complaint investigations, compliance reviews, legal and administrative enforcement, technical assistance, regulatory and policy development, and implementation of section 504's 1978 amendments requiring nondiscrimination on the basis of disability in federally conducted programs and activities.

Collect Agency Workload and Performance Data

The CRD issued a guideline for the collection and reporting of civil rights workload and performance data by agencies administering programs of Federal financial assistance. This data, which is submitted concurrently with each agency's implementation plan, addressed activities in the major components of a civil rights compliance program, such as complaint investigations, compliance reviews, and legal and administrative enforcement. CRD's collection and analysis of section 504 workload and performance data from agencies responsible for enforcement of the statute continued.

- CRD staff provided technical assistance to agency staff responsible for preparing the final FY 1992 data on civil rights workload and performance. They also analyzed the individual agency submissions. The Division issued guidelines on August 21, 1992 for updated FY 1993 implementation plans including the submission by November 1, 1992, of FY 1992 civil rights enforcement workload and performance data.

Maintain Assistance Network and Respond to Training Needs

The CRD maintained its ongoing liaison activities with civil rights and other appropriate program and legal staff of the more than 25 agencies that administer Federal financial assistance

programs and the more than 95 Federal Executive agencies that operate federally conducted programs. These continuing liaison activities help to identify technical assistance needs and opportunities of individual agencies to improve their compliance programs. They also serve to assess the compliance status and effectiveness of each agency in enforcing civil rights laws. Frequently, CRD staff are asked to provide training for agencies enforcing statutes covered by Executive Order 12,250, especially section 504. Efforts to maintain a resource assistance network and train the agencies to promote vigorous enforcement of section 504 are highlighted:

- During FY 1992, the CRD continued to expand its electronic bulletin board (BBS) for the ADA, section 504, and other civil rights information. The BBS was established in September 1990 as an alternate means of providing information on the CRD's mission and responsibilities, general civil rights enforcement information, proposed and final regulations, and answers to frequently asked questions. Agency civil rights personnel were to be provided additional security levels so they could transmit their own enforcement information to the Division electronically. Resource information provided by the BBS became its most popular feature, especially for persons with vision impairments and persons requiring rapid access to ADA/section 504 documents. The CRD has received numerous positive comments from users for the access provided to a Federal agency. Currently the BBS is operating on one data line, 24 hours per day, seven days per week. The BBS is available to anyone who has a computer and a modem. Since its inception, over 6,000 callers have contacted the BBS, with over 4,050 individuals registering as users. One of the BBS's functions is to allow users to communicate with each other, and often users will answer each other, especially concerning access problems and solutions. Over 2,000 messages have been received, addressed to the Department and other users, and over 1,100 remain active. Because nearly all the CRD's printed ADA material is available electronically, a primary function of the BBS has been to dispense widely this information. Electronic files are useful insofar as they can be printed out by the user or read "on-screen" or through a screen-reading device. Many of the national electronic information services have obtained their ADA files from the BBS. Additionally, the Department's Office of Attorney Personnel has requested that its annual legal activities' report be made available on the BBS as a recruitment device and an alternate format delivery method.

Provide Legal Assistance and Policy Interpretations

The CRD continued to provide information, assistance, and policy guidance on the legal requirements of the civil rights statutes covered by Executive Order 12,250. Guidance was frequently in response to requests on section 504 matters. Examples of CRD's legal/policy assistance activities are discussed.

- The CRD received a letter expressing concern that films and videotapes produced by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) were not captioned for individuals who are deaf. In April 1992, CRD sent the letter to HHS, of which NCI is a component, for review and disposition. In its referral letter, the CRD explained that HHS's section 504 regulation

for federally conducted programs requires that HHS provide auxiliary aids and services whenever necessary to ensure effective communication with members of the public. The CRD also explained that the ICC, of which HHS is a member, issued a policy statement that Government audio-visual materials must be made available in accessible formats. In August 1992, HHS informed the CRD that it has provided captioning services and that HHS components will develop a mechanism for providing auxiliary aids to individuals who are deaf, either routinely or upon request.

- On March 3, 1992, the CRD received a request from HUD for an interpretation of section 504 as it applies to multiple chemical sensitivity. Specifically, HUD asked whether an individual with multiple chemical sensitivity should be considered an "individual with disabilities."

In a June 15, 1992, written response, CRD said that it had considered a similar issue during the development of regulations to implement the ADA. The letter explained that, after receiving numerous comments detailing how exposure to various environmental conditions restricts access for individuals who have heightened sensitivity to chemical substances, the Department declined to state categorically that environmental illness is a disability. The preambles to both the title II and title III regulations state that the determination as to whether an impairment is a disability depends on whether, given the particular circumstances at issue, the impairment substantially limits one or more of an individual's major life activities (or whether the individual has a history of disability, or is regarded as having a disability). Sometimes respiratory or neurological functioning is so severely affected that an individual will satisfy the requirements to be considered disabled. In other cases, individuals may be sensitive to environmental elements but their sensitivity will not rise to the level needed to constitute a disability. Thus, their major life activity may be somewhat, but not substantially, impaired. In such circumstances, these types of sensitivities are not disabilities. The Division's response to HUD concluded that the agency should apply the same analysis under section 504. Decisions as to whether particular impairments are disabilities must be made case-by-case.

ASSIST AGENCIES TO CONDUCT SECTION 504 SELF-EVALUATIONS

During FY 1992, the CRD continued with its initiative begun in the previous years to encourage, assist, and assess the efforts of Federal agencies to carry out the self-evaluation requirement contained in their final section 504 regulations for federally conducted programs. Having guided the regulatory development process nearly to completion, the CRD has focused its attention on coordinating the enforcement of these nondiscrimination requirements in the ongoing operation of the Federal Government's programs and activities.

Through the self-evaluation, each agency identifies and changes any of its policies or practices that discriminate against qualified individuals with handicaps. This requirement parallels the self-evaluation required and found useful by recipients of Federal financial assistance. Section 504 regulations for federally conducted programs also require each agency to develop a transition plan when structural changes are necessary to make one or more of its programs

accessible to individuals with handicaps. The effect of these requirements is to cause Federal agencies to review their facilities, programs, policies, and practices and to make changes required to permit qualified individuals with disabilities to participate fully in the agency's programs and activities.

Division staff continued to meet during FY 1992 with representatives of agencies that have published final regulations. These agencies ranged from the cabinet-level departments to the smaller agencies of the executive branch. Examples of activity on this section 504 coordination and enforcement effort follow.

- In 1991, ACTION distributed a Self-Evaluation Guidebook designed to assist managers of ACTION's grantees in evaluating the degree to which the needs of individuals with disabilities are accommodated in programs and activities that receive assistance from ACTION. The agency asked CRD to review the Guidebook in 1992. CRD staff did a thorough analysis of the Guidebook and suggested changes to clarify the concept of program accessibility and the application of the accessibility survey to volunteer work sites.

- In September 1992, CRD staff reviewed National Education Association's (NEA) Section 504 Self-Evaluation Workbook that was developed to assist its recipients in conducting evaluations of their policies and practices to implement section 504. The Division provided comments to NEA in line with those earlier provided on ACTION's Guidebook and emphasized that an included checklist should be considered as one option in evaluating accessibility.

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Section 507

Interagency Coordinating Council

INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL

Section 507
Interagency Coordinating Council

The Interagency Coordinating Council was established by the 1978 amendments to the Rehabilitation Act to coordinate and facilitate the effective Federal implementation of Title V of the Act. Eight Federal agencies with enforcement or coordination functions with regard to these provisions are represented on the Council. These agencies are: the Departments of Justice, Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Interior; the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board; the Office of Personnel Management; and, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The Council is chaired by the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights.

During FY 1992, the Council met and considered two major issues: the Americans with Disabilities Act; and, publication of Government records in accessible formats for use by persons with disabilities. Consideration of these issues by the Council during FY 1992 are highlighted as follows:

- The Council gave final approval on July 16, 1992, for the dissemination to the more than 90 Federal Executive agencies of its revised policy statement, "Making Government Documents and Audiovisual Materials Available in Accessible Formats." This policy, designed to assist agencies in understanding their responsibilities to make Government documents and audiovisual materials available in accessible formats for people who are unable to use conventionally printed or filmed material, originally was approved by the Council in June 1990. The Department of Justice, on behalf of the Council, submitted this policy for additional review to OMB, which requested that the Council circulate it for review to some covered agencies prior to its dissemination. In May 1992, the ten agencies that were asked to review the policy provided comments on the proposed policy. Their comments strongly supported the Council's policy, which underwent minor revisions to update examples and terminology prior to its final issuance.

- A work group was established by the Council to prepare a report on differences between the requirements of titles I and II of the ADA and the requirements of section 504. The working group include representatives from Justice, ED, HHS, and EEOC. The work group held a series of meetings to discuss possible inconsistencies between the requirements of titles I and II and the requirements of section 504 and to identify the significant differences that will be included in the report to the Council. This group completed its discussions of title I and the employment provisions of section 504 and began discussion of the service requirements of title II and section 504.

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Title VI

Section 621

Projects With Industry (PWI)

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office Of Developmental Programs

Section 621
Projects With Industry (PWI)
Federal Funds $20,390,000

MISSION AND PURPOSE

The purpose of the PWI program is to promote opportunities for competitive employment of individuals with disabilities, to provide appropriate placement resources, to engage the talent and leadership of private industry as partners in the rehabilitation process, to create practical settings for job readiness and training programs, and to secure the participation of private industry in identifying and providing job opportunities and the necessary skills and training to qualify individuals with disabilities for competitive employment. In order to support the purpose of the program, all PWI projects are required to have a Business Advisory Council comprised of representatives of private industry, business concerns and organized labor.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 1992, 113 continuation and 7 new projects were funded. Four of the 7 new projects funded responded to the absolute priority to address the need for increasing placements in occupations that reflect current and future employment trends and labor market needs. Projects funded under this priority were required to: 1) provide individuals with disabilities with training in occupations that respond to current and future labor market needs, that lead to job placements at multiple worksites; 2) include job skills training at worksites where individuals with disabilities are expected to be subsequently employed, rather than at simulated worksites; 3) integrate training into existing skills training programs provided by business or industry; 4) target occupations for training and placement which are in demand in the project area; and 5) engage in cooperative planning with the State vocational rehabilitation (VR) agency or agencies in the applicant's State.

The other 3 new projects responded to the absolute priority to: 1) train and place individuals with disabilities who had completed their secondary and postsecondary level of education into competitive employment positions above the entry level or career ladder positions, 2) determine employer policies for promotion and advancement, and identify the jobs to be obtained and the expected salary ranges, and 3) demonstrate evidence of cooperative planning with the State vocational rehabilitation (VR) agency in the applicant's state.

In addition to the requirements specified in the two published absolute priorities, all applicants were subject to the statutory requirement mandating that priority be given to applications that propose to provide services in geographic areas among the States that are currently unserved or underserved. In accordance with this requirement, competitive preference was given to those applications that met this geographic priority in a particularly effective way. This enabled RSA to fund PWI projects in unserved and underserved areas increasing the outreach of this program.

Examples of the new projects that will provide services in unserved and underserved areas:

Project Hired (Santa Clara, California) was awarded a grant under the absolute priority addressing the need to provide individuals with disabilities with training in occupations that respond to current and future labor market needs. The project serves a previously unserved geographic area in the State of California. Based on an extensive research of local labor market needs, the project has targeted growth occupations in its area and prepares individuals with disabilities for employment by using corporate based training donated by employers. This training, which uses state of the art technology utilized by local business and industry, will give these individuals with disabilities a competitive edge when they are ready for permanent placement. The project has a strong linkage with the California Chapter of the American Society of Training and Development which has significantly enhanced local impact and offers a strong potential for national replication through the Society's other chapters.

Helping Hands: Simian Aides (Boston, Massachusetts) is a national project targeting unserved and underserved areas in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, Florida, California, Michigan and Texas and the previously totally unserved State of Alabama. Focusing on addressing the needs of individuals severely impaired by spinal cord injuries, it provides opportunities to the homebound and those living in remote rural areas who have few available career options by preparing these individuals to be providers of appointment reminder calling and other customer services in the health care industry. The project has developed linkages with hospitals, medical group practices, national disability organizations and State VR agencies. The use of computers, modems and FAX machines enables these individuals to become employed in a growing occupational area.

Other accomplishments under this program include the issuance by RSA of a technical assistance circular (TAC) to clarify the requirements of the Act and regulations regarding the determination of eligibility to receive services under the PWI program. A training package, based on the policy contained in the TAC, was also developed and training was conducted in each of the ten RSA Regions for both PWI Project Directors and State VR representatives. As a result of this effort, cooperative agreements have been developed between the projects and the State agencies assuring more timely and accurate determinations of eligibility. RSA hosted the yearly Project Directors meeting in November of 1992 addressing such issues as fiscal accountability, monitoring and compliance with the evaluation standards.

Program Accountability

The evaluation of program effectiveness continued in FY 1992 through on-site monitoring reviews and analysis of the reported compliance indicator data. After one year a project is required to report indicator data measuring nine critical performance areas. The maximum possible score is 150; a grantee must receive a minimum score of at least 70 points to meet the evaluation standards and qualify for continuation funding for the third or any subsequent year of a grant.

The projects continued to achieve successful results inspite of the downturn in the economy over this period. A total of 93,521 people of disabilities had been served and 53,532 of these individuals were placed in competitive employment.

The FY 1992 data submitted by the 113 grantees required to report, show 17,791 persons served and 9,994 placed; a decrease from the FY 1991 data of 23,915 persons served and 13,577 placed. There was also a decrease reported in the number of persons with severe disabilities who were served and placed in FY 1992 as compared to those reported in FY 1991; from 17,219 to 13,105 served and from 9,612 to 7,335 placed. It is important to note, however, that the percentage of clients with severe disabilities served has increased from 72% to 74%, and a placement rate of 56% was maintained for this population. The average cost per placement across the program increased from $1,381 to $2,048.

Performance Indicators

Patterns in project performance indicate that during FY 1992 the majority (84 percent) of projects successfully met their performance objectives and attained the minimum composite score of 70 points. Consistent with the FY 1991 results, grantees scored particularly high on five performance indicators including change in earnings, percent of persons with severe disabilities served and placed, and percent of persons unemployed served and placed.

Compared to FY 1991, the percentage of grantees indicating that 60-76 percent of their clientele served and placed had severe disabilities increased from 75% to 85%. In addition, 77% of the projects stated that at least 60 percent of the clients served and placed had been unemployed for over 6 months.

Nineteen of the projects scored less than 70 points, which is the lowest acceptable performance score. The performance of these individual projects was greatly affected by the downturn in the economy and the increasing costs of service delivery. In addition, the majority of these projects experienced delays in setting up operations for their first project year which further reduced the number of clients served and placed by the sites. In accordance with program regulations, all of these projects were given the opportunity to demonstrate improvement in their performance by submitting data for the first six months of FY 1993.

Performance on the projected cost per placement and the cost per placement indicators seem to be predictive of the overall ability of the grantee to achieve a minimally acceptable score.

The Rehabilitation Services Administration plans to examine the current evaluation system's ability to measure project performance in light of the following programmatic and economic changes: 1) the increase in the percentage of individuals with severe disabilities served, 2) the increasing intensity of services required to achieve placements, 3) the rising cost of services, and 4) the career advancement emphasis of the 1992 Amendments to the Act.

On-Site Compliance Reviews

In FY 92 RSA, as required by the Act, selected 15% of the projects for an on-site compliance review using a stratified random selection process. Seventeen sites were visited representing all of the ten regions. Those selected were:

Goodwill Industries of Maine, Inc., Portland, ME., Multiple Handicap Ctr., Bangor, ME., National Ctr. for Disability Services, Albertson, NY., Vocational Rehab. Ctr., Pittsburgh, PA., Custom Manufacturing Services, Inc., Louisville, KY., International Assoc. of Machinists/Aerospaceworkers, Pascagoula, MS., Vocational Guidance Services, Cleveland, OH., Goodwill Indj. of Dayton, OH, Dept. of Social Services, LA., Family Guidance Center, St. Joseph, MO., Eastern Montana College, Billings, MT., Westside Ctr. for Independent Living, Los Angeles, CA., International Assoc. of Machinists/Aerospaceworkers, Nashville, TN., NE Community Mental Health Ctr., Memphis, TN., Options Unlimited Inc., Shepherdsville, KY., Valencia Community College, Orlando, FL., International Assoc. of Machinists/Aerospaceworkers, Anchorage, AK.

The major problem areas identified in FY 1992 requiring technical assistance included the development of documentation of the required 20% match, maintenance of records supporting the data reported for the compliance indicators, and an acceptable annual evaluation plan. RSA continues to work with those grantees still in the process of taking the required corrective actions and will use the collective results of the FY 1992 monitoring to determine the agenda for the FY 1993 Project Directors Meeting.

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Section 631

The State Supported Employment Services Program

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Program Operations

Section 631
The State Supported Employment Services Program
Federal Funds $31,065,000

This formula grant program (Title VI, Part C) assists States to develop collaborative supported employment (SE) programs with appropriate public and private nonprofit organizations. The program is intended to enable State VR agencies to provide individuals with severe disabilities time-limited services that lead to SE. The State VR agency is responsible for the administration of the program and for establishing cooperative agreements or letters of understanding with private sources or other public agencies in which the commitment for extended services for long-term job support is secured. Funds for the program are distributed on the basis of population, with no State receiving less than $250,000.

Historically, SE developed as an alternative service delivery model to traditional rehabilitation programs that had difficulty assisting individuals with severe disabilities achieve mainstream, integrated employment. SE has demonstrated that these individuals can engage in real work for competitive pay as part of America's work force.

The revised Final Regulations for the State Supported Employment Services Program became effective on August 13, 1992. These regulations received strong support from RSA constituents because they made the program more responsive to the needs of individuals with the most severe disabilities. Major changes were: the 20 hour work requirement was deleted; individuals are now allowed to receive more than 18 months of time-limited VR/SE services if justification is documented in the Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program (IWRP); discrete post-employment services may now be provided to individuals in SE; individuals in SE must receive, at a minimum, twice per month monitoring at the work site unless off site monitoring is specified and justified in the IWRP; and individuals who receive off site monitoring are required to have face-to-face meetings with SE providers at least twice per month and an employer contact once per month to ensure job stability continues.

The Department is collecting data on the Title VI, Part C State Supported Employment Services Program through two data elements that are inciuded on the RSA-911 (Individual Case Service Report) data collection system. The information provided by these two data elements identifies the personal and program-related characteristics of persons receiving supported employment services whose cases are closed each year.

RSA-911 data does not provide information on the number of open cases registered in the supported employment program. RSA has developed a separate report to collect caseload data for the Title VI, Part C Program that will monitor the volume of open cases at any point in time and the flow of new cases into active statuses. The data collection package was approved by

OMB in October, 1991. The Title VI, Part C data obtained from the RSA-911 and the Case Service Report will assist in evaluating the effectiveness of the program, improve planning, monitoring, and technical assistance, and provide a basis for consideration of future policymaking. Preliminary caseload data for FY 1992 is expected to be available later this year.

Information on the State Supported Employment Services Program is available from preliminary RSA-911 FY 1991 tabulations on 69 of 83 State VR agencies and data from the Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) Rehabilitation Research and Training Center funded by NIDRR. Although 202,831 individuals were rehabilitated by State VR agencies in FY 1991, documentation on whether an individual needed SE services was only reported for 171,203, or 84.4 percent of the total rehabilitations. Of those 171,203 individuals, 9,528 or 5.6 percent were closed as rehabilitated after having received supported employment services. Of the 9,528 supported employment individuals rehabilitated, 6,577 or 69.0 percent, were funded under Title VI, Part C.

Further impact of the State Supported Employment Services Program is noted in FY 1990 data collected by the Research and Training Center at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) in its survey of all 50 States and the District of Columbia. VCU's database included "merged" data of the Title VI, Part C program and the 27 Title III systems change grants (see Section 311(d)(1)(A)). Highlights of VCU's data for FY 1990 are: (1) the number of individuals in SE grew from fewer than 10,000 in FY 1986 to 74,657 in FY 1990; (2) State VR agencies were able to leverage over $190,000,000 for SE extended services from other State agencies/sources in FY 1990; (3) State VR agencies spent approximately $35,000,000 in Title I funds for SE in FY 1990--a 97.1 percent increase over the preceding year; (4) the average hourly wage of supported employment individuals increased from $3.38 in 1988 to $3.85 in 1990, representing a 13.9 percent increase; and (5) the number of SE providers increased to 2,662 in FY 1990--a 17.1 percent increase over the preceding year. More comprehensive data on this program's impact are available in the Annual Report to Congress on Supported Employment.

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Title VII

Section 701

Comprehensive Services for Independent Living Program

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Program Operations

Section 701
Comprehensive Services for Independent Living Program
Federal Funds $14,200,000

In FY 1992, Title VII, Part A of the Act authorized grants to assist State VR agencies to provide comprehensive services for independent living to those individuals whose disabilities are so severe that they did not have the potential for employment, but who may have benefitted from vocational or other comprehensive rehabilitation services to enable them to live and function independently, or to maintain appropriate employment. Priority for services was given to persons not served by other provisions of the Act.

Seventy-nine (79) State agencies participated in the Independent Living Rehabilitation Services (ILRS) program in FY 1992. Of these agencies 39 indicated they would invoke an order of selection for the program since they were unable to serve all eligible applicants. Forty-eight (48) agencies indicated that clients would have to meet an economic needs test in order to receive at least some ILRS (note: evaluation of rehabilitation potential; counseling, guidance and referral services; and placement services must be provided without consideration of the client's economic need).

State agencies reported FY 1992 program data on the revised Form ED-RSA-7A. A statistical summary of this data in the form of tables and charts is presented in Appendix I. Narrative reports from State agencies indicate that most States used the ILRS program in conjunction with services provided thro..gh the community-based centers for independent living (CILs) to providing a comprehensive network of services.

Data are available from 70 of the 79 agencies participating in this program. For FY 92, there are 11,018 new applicants, a decrease of 12.5% from FY 91 total individuals served in FY 1992 are 17,327, a decrease from the 19,377 served in FY 1991. The data reported in the FY 91 Annual Report are from 77 of 79 agencies. Some differences in data result from the decrease in the number of reporting entities rather than a change in program participation.

Some accomplishments of State ILRS programs in addition to the traditional direct client services include:

Development and expansion of networks of trained peer counselors to provide outreach, information and referral, and counseling to individuals with severe disabilities.

A systematic program of de-institutionalization and prevention of institutionalization of individuals with severe physical disabilities by the provision of community-based independent living services, particularly the coordination of personal care attendant services.

Identifying and addressing the independent living service needs of native Americans with severe disabilities living on reservations and in urban areas.

The State ILRS programs have demonstrated much tenacity and creativity in aggressively seeking increased State funding and similar benefits in the community as well as cooperating with other service providers to provide comprehensive independent living services to individuals with severe disabilities in their States.

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Section 711

Centers for Independent Living

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Developmental Programs

Section 711
Centers for Independent Living
Federal Funds $29,000,000

MISSION AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this program is to provide funds to State vocational rehabilitation units or, if this agency does not apply within three months, public agencies and private nonprofit organizations for the establishment and operation of centers for independent living (CILs). These centers for independent living, either funded directly or indirectly through grants to States, are nonresidential community-based programs of services or facilities offering a combination of independent living services for individuals with severe disabilities or groups of individuals with severe disabilities that promote independence, productivity, and quality of life.

The varied combination of independent living services provided to individuals with severe disabilities through this program include: intake counseling; referral and counseling services with respect to attendant care; counseling and advocacy services with respect to legal and economic rights and benefits; independent living skills, counseling, and training, including such programs as training in the maintenance of necessary equipment and in jobseeking skills, counseling on therapy needs and programs, and special programs for individuals who are blind and deaf; housing, recreation, and transportation referral and assistance; surveys and directories, and other activities to identify appropriate housing, recreational opportunities, accessible transportation, and other support services; health maintenance programs; peer counseling; community group living arrangements; education and training necessary for living in the community and participating in community activities; other programs designed to provide resources, training, counseling, services, or other assistance of substantial benefit in promoting the independence, productivity, and quality of life of individuals with disabilities attendant care and training or personnel to provide such care; and such other services as may be necessary and not inconsistent with the provision of this title.

Centers conduct other important activities, such as outreach/community education, technical assistance to other community agencies, transitional services to assist youth in making the transition from school to the community, service coordination, emergency intervention, and individual and group social and recreation activities.

Section 711 of the Act requires that individuals with disabilities be substantially involved in policy direction and management of such centers. All Centers operated with funds under this program must have a principal governing board composed of a majority of persons with disabilities.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 144 awards were made to 97 grantees, averaging $200,000 per award. These funds were used to operate 202 Centers in 50 States, the District of Columbia and 3 territories.

- Direct services were provided by centers for independent living to approximately 100,000 individuals. Information and referral services were provided over 250,000 times.

- According to the fiscal year 1992 annual evaluation (A-K) data, current projects provide a wide range of services to the following individuals and groups with the following disability representations: traumatic brain injury -- 2.1%, visual impairment -- 10.8%, hearing impairment -- 8.0%, cerebral palsy -- 2.0%, spinal cord injury -- 3.3%, multiple sclerosis -- 1.9%, muscular dystrophy -- 0.7%, arthritis -- 1.4%, other orthopedic -- 13.3%, amputation -- 1.0%, mental retardation and mental illness -- 7.9%, other disabilities -- 12.6%, and unknown -- 35%.

- Through education and advocacy, the CILs worked to influence positive community change and increase access throughout the country.

- On-site compliance reviews were conducted at 15 CILs. In most instances, the centers were deemed in compliance with program regulations and they provided fully satisfactory to superior services.

State VR agencies are the recipients of 94 of the 144 grants. Forty-one grants are awarded to general State agencies, 33 to combined State agencies, 15 to State agencies for the blind, and 5 to co-applicant general State agencies and State agencies for the blind. Of the 50 grants awarded to nonprofit organizations, 44 are awarded to organizations incorporated as CILs, 5 to community services organizations with independent living program components, and one to a university.

Data from the annual A-K reports for FY 1992 indicated that project staff were actively involved with creating community change. Examples of such change include, but are not limited to: encouraging local transportation providers to convert to a majority of mainline accessible buses to meet the transportation needs of individuals with mobility impairments; developing extensive volunteer networks based at the CIL; creating accessible materials for individuals with visual impairment; developing innovative programs for individuals with mental illness such as, self-help and housing services for individuals who are homeless and peer counseling programs for individuals in locked wards; developing and managing local and State equipment loan and revolving fund programs; developing and operating a wide variety of consumer controlled attendant care approaches and funding strategies; counseling individuals with severe disabilities and their families as to the availability of rights and benefits regarding appropriate school options and medical support; educating elders with developing severe disabilities on independent living techniques and skills; and organizing and coordinating Statewide TDD services for individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing.

Mandatory On-Site Visits

Section 711(f)(3) of the Rehabilitation Act requires that subsequent to 1991 RSA annually conduct on-site compliance reviews of at least 15 percent of the grantees receiving funding. The purposes of the site visits included the following:

- to assess compliance with the reporting requirements of Section 711(c)(3) of the Act;
- to study the program operation, organizational structure, and administration of the grantees and centers;
- to verify that the grantees and centers are managed in accord with Federal requirements contained in the Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) and 34 CFR Part 366;
- to assess the projects conformance with the goals, objectives, outcomes, activities, and conditions of the approved application;
- to identify areas needing improvements; and
- to identify areas requiring technical assistance needed to minimize or eliminate deficiencies.

On-Site Visit Overview

Each on-site review team was comprised of Regional RSA program and fiscal staff in addition to at least one non-federal reviewer. In instances where RSA was reviewing a center for independent living that was supported by a grant to a State agency, a representative of the State agency was also a member of the review team. RSA headquarters Independent Living Branch staff participated in five of the 17 reviews. Review instruments for State grantees and center grantees/subcontractors were developed by RSA staff. These instruments were used to guide the reviews and subsequent reports.

Although the vast majority of the work being performed by the grantees and centers was of a superior quality and in compliance with relevant laws and regulations, a few areas of noncompliance were identified in each visit and corrective action plans were developed by the RSA Regional Offices and the grantees to address each area. Examples of the areas of noncompliance were: deficits in financial recording and reporting, missing program policies, potential conflicts of interest, and failure to record required data. Corrective action plans are currently being monitored to determine progress and compliance with the relevant laws and regulations. In addition, RSA staff made non-binding recommendations for change in areas in which the centers and grantees were in compliance with applicable laws and regulations but RSA staff were aware of exemplary practices that could be applied.

The reviewers found that the types of services provided were comprehensive and consistent, yet responsive to divergent community needs. The IL philosophy of self-determination and empowerment was well embroidered into the fabric of these CILs.

EXAMPLES OF HOW SERVICES HAVE HELPED CONSUMERS

Independence: Mr. B. is 45 years old, is deaf and has severe vision loss. Before becoming involved with the IL center, he had withdrawn because of lack of communication access and difficulty in finding transportation. He was referred to the center's deaf-blind services program where he met others who can communicate with him. Because he can use the center's transportation, he began to participate in activities and trips. As a result, he now sees himself as a contributing, worthwhile individual.
(Vision Resources for IL, Oregon)

Housing: "R" was a 25 year old, obese individual with heart and respiratory problems and multiple related disabilities. He had been institutionalized due to a lack of an attendant, and insufficient funds to rent a unit independently. Inquiries were made to the Section 8 program and various private realtors. "R" was placed in a unit. The center also worked with social workers on obtaining a personal attendant to assist him at home.
(Hawaii CIL)

Assistive Devices: A 39 year old female with multiple sclerosis (MS) contacted the center for assistance in procuring a manual wheelchair for mobility. She was a school teacher prior to the onset of more severe symptoms of MS. She had lost much of her self-confidence, and was not comfortable around people. She also felt she was losing her concentration and information processing skills. CIL staff recommended that she join the MS Support Group. She has attended meetings and is showing renewed self-confidence and an improved self-concept. Staff members also assisted her in obtaining a manual wheelchair. (Oklahoma IL Resource Center)

Attendant Care: An elderly consumer who was left with cognitive damage after a stroke was unable to manage her own personal care or household. Through attendant management training, the consumer was taught to manage an attendant so she could stay in her own home.
(Ability Resources, OK)

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Section 721

Independent Living Services for Older Blind Individuals

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Developmental Programs

Section 721
Independent Living Services For Older Blind Individuals
Federal Funds $6,505,000

MISSION AND PURPOSE

Section 721 of the Act authorizes discretionary grants to State Vocational Rehabilitation agencies for projects that provide independent living services for older blind individuals. This specialized program provides independent living services for persons who are blind and age 55 or older to help them adjust to blindness and live more independently in their homes and communities. Each designated State unit that is authorized to provide rehabilitation services to blind individuals may either directly provide independent living services or it may make subgrants to other public agencies or private non-profit organizations to provide these services.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 1992, 28 continuations were awarded to State agencies. The average award was $210,433. Three new projects, averaging $200,000, were funded in three additional States. The most recent program information shows that approximately 12,000 individuals received one or more core services through the 28 projects. Approximately half of the clients served were age 76 or older and sixty percent reported a secondary disability in addition to visual impairment. Sixty-six percent of the consumers served were female.

Services frequently provided by this program include orientation and mobility skills training, communication skills training, communication aids, daily living skills training, low vision services, peer and family counseling, and community integration.

Projects provide a wide variety of service options and have a number of different focuses. Examples of activities conducted under these grants follow:

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- Lois is 63 years old, blind and living a useful, productive life. She manages her own home, does her own shopping and is a volunteer peer counselor for other newly blinded senior citizens in her community. After losing her vision, Lois received Orientation & Mobility training so that she could travel independently, where and when she wanted to. She was taught basic skills which allowed her to cook, clean and perform the day to day tasks necessary to maintain her own home. She received instruction in braille, personal management, and techniques of daily living. In addition, Lois was able to access

counseling and peer support services essential to her self-esteem and adjustment to blindness.

- One State delivered services to older blind individuals by establishing independent living mini-centers. These mini-centers are located in technical schools, community colleges and other community sites, and use local resources. Rehabilitation teachers are responsible for identifying personnel who will provide training and coordinate services to clients.

- Several projects used joint agreements with State area aging agencies to integrate older blind individuals into existing community services and activities. Subgrants were sometimes provided to area aging agencies to improve their service capacity to include blind persons, and purchase items such as large print calendars and large numbered clocks.

- One of the states which subgrants with private agencies provides counseling and teaching services to Native Americans in their homes. The rehabilitation teacher carried a variety of aids and appliances to show clients how these were used in cooking and performing other household chores. One elderly blind woman received training that will enable her to continue rug weaving, quilting, and other hand work.

- Living Independence for Elders (LIFE) is the name of one project which worked to improve the quality of life for visually impaired older citizens of the State. The LIFE staff coordinated efforts of various service delivery organizations in order to address the total needs of an individual. These needs were addressed by staff through direct service delivery or through referrals for services for senior center activities, food banks, transportation, home delivered meals, housing, and other community programs.

- One project developed an independent living unit team consisting of an optometrist, rehabilitation teacher and peripatologist (orientation and mobility specialist). The team used slide presentations, provided information to overcome stereotypes about vision loss, and demonstrated services which would promote independence. In-service training was provided by this team to a statewide meeting of nursing home providers, health fairs, nursing home staffs, daycare centers, and state adult services staff.

- An example of what a difference independent living services can make is illustrated by the following example. "Ida" broke her hip and went to a nursing home to recuperate. But, because her vision was severely impaired, her family felt she could no longer take care of herself. With the assistance of the independent living program, "Ida", at age 81, found and furnished an apartment. After skills training, she does her own cooking, housekeeping, attends community activities, and entertains at home.

- One grantee provided visual acuity and glaucoma screening to 1,953 individuals. Of that total, 84 persons were referred for follow-up professional eye examinations and

treatment, and 143 were referred to low vision clinics. Many of the 143 clients were provided special low vision aids that allowed them to read and perform other activities they had previously enjoyed.

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Section 731

Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Developmental Programs

Section 731
Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights (PAIR)
Federal Funds $1,074,000

MISSION AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this program is to provide support to the States through their governors to establish systems for the protection and advocacy of individuals with severe disabilities who are receiving services under Title VII of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, (the Act), and who are not eligible for services provided by existing protection and advocacy or ombudsman programs or whose request for services cannot be addressed by client assistance programs funded under section 112 of the Act.

The PAIR systems have the authority to pursue legal, administrative, and other appropriate remedies to insure the protection of the rights of individuals receiving services under this title within the States, however, the agency designated by the governor to establish the system must utilize alternate dispute resolution techniques to the maximum feasible prior to resorting to administrative or legal remedies. Such systems must be independent of any designated unit that provides services under this part to such individuals. The individuals with severe disabilities are expected to be involved in the development and implementation of PAIR systems.

Grantees avoided duplication of services by acquiring and becoming familiar with the eligibility requirements and the range of services provided by several programs. Grantees coordinated their services with systems and programs required under:

1. The Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Amendments of 1978;
2. The Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act of 1986;
3. The Older American Act;
4. Section 112 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended;
5. Advocacy services provided by centers for independent living within States; and
6. The Fair Housing Amendments of 1988.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 1991, eleven new grants were awarded through the State governors to State agencies designated by the governors to conduct the protection and advocacy systems. The awards were awarded for a period of up to twelve months. Competition for new awards was again held for FY 1992 with awards made for a period up to twenty four months. All 11 FY 1991 grantees and 8 other States submitted applications. After the peer review process, nine of the previous grantees and three new States were awarded grants in FY 1992. The selection criteria under 34 CFR, Part 75.210 of Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) were used by the peer reviewers to evaluate applications.

The FY 1992 awards were made at the end of the fiscal year and the projects conducted in 1992. were used to start the PAIR systems, typically the staffs were involved in a variety of activities to inform the public of the new programs. Such outreach efforts made it possible for the PAIR systems to reach the first year's program goals. Some systems developed brochures to describe the programs and to inform individuals with severe disabilities about the eligibility requirements for services and the types of services available. Brochures were available in braille and with the printed brochures were distributed widely to agencies and individuals. In addition to brochures, public service announcements were issued and articles describing PAIR services also appeared in local newspapers. In several instances the program was also described in radio and television interviews.

The projects reported a range from 11 to 132 individuals receiving individual advocacy assistance and from 120 to 1,100 individuals receiving information through a case consultation service. Projects conducted outreach efforts including conducting training programs for groups of 130 to 300 individuals during the year.

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Appendices

A

Glossary of Terms

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Caseload Statuses: There are 16 status classifications in the rehabilitation caseload system coded in even numbers from 00 to 32 (code 04 is excluded) which signify progress and decision points in the vocational rehabilitation (VR) process. Form RSA-113 (Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report) captures information on 14 of these statuses (02 to 30) which are defined below: 1/

a. Status 02 - Applicant: As soon as an individual signs a document requesting vocational rehabilitation (VR) services, he or she is placed into Status 02 and is designated as an applicant. While in Status 02, sufficient information is developed to make a determination of eligibility (Status 10) or ineligibility (Status 08) for VR services, or a decision is made to place the individual in extended evaluation (Status 06) prior to making this determination.

b. Status 06 - Extended evaluation: An Applicant is placed into this status when a counselor has certified him or her for extended evaluation allowing certain services to be provided to help in determining rehabilitation potential. Individuals placed into this status may be moved to either Status 10 (accepted for VR) or Status 08 (not accepted for VR) at any time within the 18-month period allowed to complete the eligibility determination.

c. Status 08 - Closed from applicant or extended evaluation statuses: This status is used to identify all persons not accepted for VR services, whether closed from applicant status (02) or extended evaluation (06).

d. Active caseload statuses: An individual who has been certified as meeting the basic eligibility requirements is accepted for VR, designated as an active case, and placed into Status 10. The active statuses are:

Status 10 - Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program (IWRP) development: While in this status, the case study and diagnosis are completed to provide a basis for the formulation of the IWRP. The individual remains in this status until the rehabilitation program is written and approved.

1/ - The other two statuses are 00 (Referral) on which information is not collected as it is limited and unevenly applied by State agencies and 32 (post-employment services) for which data are obtained on another reporting document (Form RSA 62).

Status 12 - Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program (IWRP) completed: After the IWRP has been written and approved, the client is placed into Status 12 until services have been actually initiated.

Status 14 - Counseling and guidance only: This status is used for those individuals having an approved program which outlines counseling, guidance and placement as the only services required to prepare the client for employment.

Status 16 - Physical or mental restoration: Clients receiving any physical or mental restoration services (e.g. surgery, psychiatric treatment or being fitted with an artificial appliance) are placed into this status until services are completed or terminated.

Status 18 - Training: This status is used to identify persons who are actually receiving academic, business, vocational, or personal and vocational adjustment training from any source.

Status 20 - Ready for employment: A case is placed into this status when the client has completed preparation for employment and is ready to accept a job but has not yet been placed or has been placed into, but has not yet begun, employment.

Status 22 - In employment: When an individual has been prepared for, been placed in, and begun employment, his or her case is placed into Status 22. The client must be observed in this status for a minimum of 60 days before the case can be closed rehabilitated (Status 26).

Status 24 - Service interrupted: A case is placed in this status if services are interrupted while the client is in Status 14, 16, 18, 20 or 22.

e. Active caseload closure statuses: A client remains in the active caseload until completion of the IWRP or case termination. Closures from the active caseload are classified in one of the following three categories:

Status 26 - Rehabilitated: Active cases closed rehabilitated must as a minimum (1) have been declared eligible for services, (2) have received appropriate diagnostic and related services, (3) have had a program for VR services formulated, (4) have completed the program, (5) have been provided counseling, and (6) have been determined to be suitably employed for a minimum of 60 days.

Status 28 - Closed other reasons after IWRP initiated:
Cases closed into this category from Statuses 14 through 24 must have met criteria (1), (2) and (3) and at least one of the services provided for by the IWRP must have initiated, but, for some reason, one or more of criteria (4), (5) and (6) above were not met.

Status 30 - Closed other reasons before IWRP initiated:
Closures from the active caseload placed into Status 30 are those cases which, although accepted for VR services, did not progress to the point that rehabilitation services were actually initiated under a rehabilitation plan (closures from Statuses 10 and 12).

2. Active caseload: The number of cases in the active Statuses (10 and 30).

3. Active cases served: The total number of active cases available during the period--the sum of new active cases and active cases on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year. It is also the sum of the number of cases closed from the active statuses and the number on hand at the end of the fiscal year.

4. Persons served: Identical in meaning to "active cases served."

5. Severely disabled: Cases of individuals who fall into any of the four categories listed below: 1. Clients with major disabling conditions such as blindness and deafness, which are automatically included, and other disabilities as qualified, such as a respiratory disorder with sufficient loss of breath capacity; 2. Clients who, at any time in the VR process, had been Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) beneficiaries; 3. Clients who at any time in the VR process had been recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments by reason of blindness or disability; and 4. Other individual cases with documented evidence of substantial loss in conducting certain specified activities.

6. Severely disabled caseload: The number of cases in the active caseload of severely disabled persons.

7. Rehabilitation rate: The number of cases closed rehabilitated as a percent of all cases closed from the active caseload. (Rehabilitations as a percent of the sum of rehabilitations and non-rehabilitations.)

8. Acceptance rate: The number of cases accepted for VR as a percent of all cases processed for eligibility. (Acceptances as a percent of the sum of acceptances and non-acceptances.)

B

Financial Tables

FY 1992
FEDERAL FUNDS AND REQUIRED STATE MATCH
INDEPENDENT LIVING, PART A PROGRAM

STATE	INITIAL GRANT 1/ (A)	FINAL GRANT 3/ (B)	DIFFERENCE (B-A)	REQUIRED STATE MATCH
U.S. TOTAL	$14,200,000	$14,200,000	$0	
AL	$200,000	$200,182	$182	$22,242
AK	$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
AZ	$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
AR	$200,000	$200,106	$106	$22,234
CA	$1,218,116	$1,219,645	$1,529	$135,516
CO	$200,000	$200,149	$149	$22,239
CT	$200,000	$200,148	$148	$22,239
DE	$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
DC	$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
FL	$529,569	$530,208	$639	$58,912
GA	$265,153	$265,446	$293	$29,494
HI	$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
ID	$200,000	$200,045	$45	$22,227
IL	$467,885	$468,401	$516	$52,045
IN	$226,924	$226,924	$0	$25,214
IA	$200,000	$200,125	$125	$22,236
KS	$200,000	$200,112	$112	$22,235
KY	$200,000	$200,166	$166	$22,241
LA	$200,000	$200,191	$191	$22,243
ME	$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
MD	$200,000	$200,216	$216	$22,246
MA	$246,243	$246,515	$272	$27,391
MI	$380,457	$380,877	$420	$42,320
MN	$200,000	$200,198	$198	$22,244
MS	$200,000	$200,116	$116	$22,235
MO	$209,446	$209,677	$231	$23,297
MT	$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
NE	$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
NV	$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
NH	$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
NJ	$316,399	$316,748	$349	$35,194
NM	$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
NY	$736,354	$737,166	$812	$81,907
NC	$271,334	$271,633	$299	$30,181
ND	$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222

FY 1992 Independent Living, Part A Program - Continued

STATE		INITIAL GRANT 1/ (A)	FINAL GRANT 3/ (B)	DIFFERENCE (B-A)	REQUIRED STATE MATCH
OH		$443,981	$443,981	$0	$49,331
OK		$200,000	$200,142	$142	$22,238
OR		$200,000	$200,128	$128	$22,236
PA		$486,346	$486,883	$537	$54,098
RI		$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
SC		$200,000	$200,157	$157	$22,240
SD		$200,000	$200,031	$31	$22,226
TN		$200,000	$200,220	$220	$22,247
TX		$695,301	$696,068	$767	$77,341
UT		$200,000	$200,078	$78	$22,231
VT		$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
VA		$253,242	$253,521	$279	$28,169
WA		$200,000	$200,216	$216	$22,246
WV		$200,000	$200,081	$81	$22,231
WI		$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
WY		$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
AS		$17,750	$17,750	$0	$1,972
GU		$17,750	$8,000	($9,750)	$889
MP	*	$0	$0	$0	$0
PW	*	$0	$0	$0	$0
PR		$200,000	$200,000	$0	$22,222
VI		$17,750	$17,750	$0	$1,972

1/ The initial grant is based on the population for 1990, as published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

2/ Reallocation funds are distributed to States and Territories based on population and the States' and Territories' requests for additional funds.

*This agency did not participate in the Independent Living, Part A Program in fiscal year 1992, therefore, it is excluded from this distribution.

FY 1992
FEDERAL FUNDS
SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

STATE	INITIAL GRANT 1/ (A)	FINAL GRANT 3/ (B)	DIFFERENCE (B-A)
U.S. TOTAL	$31,065,000	$31,065,000	$0
AL	$455,872	$457,336	$1,464
AK	$250,000	$250,000	$0
AZ	$413,455	$413,455	$0
AR	$265,220	$266,071	$851
CA	$3,357,278	$3,368,059	$10,781
CO	$371,602	$372,795	$1,193
CT	$370,812	$370,812	$0
DE	$250,000	$250,241	$241
DC	$250,000	$250,000	$0
FL	$1,459,556	$1,459,556	$0
GA	$730,794	$730,794	$0
HI	$250,000	$250,000	$0
ID	$250,000	$250,365	$365
IL	$1,289,550	$1,293,691	$4,141
IN	$625,427	$625,427	$0
IA	$313,277	$313,277	$0
KS	$279,547	$280,445	$898
KY	$415,711	$415,711	$0
LA	$476,065	$476,065	$0
ME	$250,000	$250,000	$0
MD	$539,352	$541,084	$1,732
MA	$678,674	$680,853	$2,179
MI	$1,048,584	$1,051,951	$3,367
MN	$493,550	$495,135	$1,585
MS	$290,264	$290,264	$0
MO	$577,257	$522,214	($55,043)
MT	$250,000	$250,000	$0
NE	$250,000	$250,000	$0
NV	$250,000	$250,435	$435
NH	$250,000	$250,000	$0
NJ	$872,034	$874,834	$2,800
NM	$250,000	$250,000	$0
NY	$2,029,481	$2,035,998	$6,517
NC	$747,828	$750,229	$2,401
ND	$250,000	$250,000	$0

STATE	INITIAL GRANT 1/ (A)	FINAL GRANT 3/ (B)	DIFFERENCE (B-A)
OH	$1,223,668	$1,223,668	$0
OK	$354,906	$356,046	$1,140
OR	$320,611	$321,641	$1,030
PA	$1,340,427	$1,340,427	$0
RI	$250,000	$250,000	$0
SC	$393,374	$394,637	$1,263
SD	$250,000	$250,252	$252
TN	$550,183	$551,950	$1,767
TX	$1,916,331	$1,922,484	$6,153
UT	$250,000	$250,000	$0
VT	$250,000	$250,204	$204
VA	$697,965	$700,206	$2,241
WA	$549,054	$550,817	$1,763
WV	$250,000	$250,649	$649
WI	$551,875	$551,875	$0
WY	$250,000	$250,000	$0
AS	$47,202	$47,202	$0
GU	$47,202	$47,202	$0
MP	$47,202	$47,202	$0
PW	$5,345 2/	$5,345	$0
PR	$371,263	$368,894	($2,369)
VI	$47,202	$47,202	$0

1/ The initial grant is based on the population for 1990, as published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

2/ Under the Compact of Free Assosciation Act of 1985, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia are not eligible to receive Federal funds from the Department of Education under this program. The amount shown for Palau is its proportional share, based on population, of the amount allotted to the Trust Territories. The remaining amount was redistributed to the other State agencies.

3/ Reallocation funds are distributed to States and Territories based on population and the States' and Territories' requests for additional funds.

FY 1992
FEDERAL FUNDS
CLIENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

STATE	INITIAL GRANT 1/ (A)	FINAL GRANT 3/ (B)	DIFFERENCE (B-A)
U.S. TOTAL	$9,141,000	$9,141,000	$0
AL	$121,703	$123,594	$1,891
AK	$100,000	$100,256	$256
AZ	$110,381	$110,381	$0
AR	$100,000	$101,715	$1,715
CA	$896,299	$896,299	$0
CO	$100,000	$101,541	$1,541
CT	$100,000	$101,538	$1,538
DE	$100,000	$100,312	$312
DC	$100,000	$100,000	$0
FL	$389,662	$395,716	$6,054
GA	$195,102	$195,102	$0
HI	$100,000	$100,518	$518
ID	$100,000	$100,471	$471
IL	$344,273	$349,622	$5,349
IN	$166,972	$166,972	$0
IA	$100,000	$80,000	($20,000)
KS	$100,000	$100,000	$0
KY	$110,983	$110,983	$0
LA	$127,097	$129,072	$1,975
ME	$100,000	$100,000	$0
MD	$143,993	$146,230	$2,237
MA	$181,187	$184,002	$2,815
MI	$279,942	$284,291	$4,349
MN	$131,765	$133,812	$2,047
MS	$100,000	$100,000	$0
MO	$154,112	$156,506	$2,394
MT	$100,000	$100,000	$0
NE	$100,000	$85,000	($15,000)
NV	$100,000	$100,000	$0
NH	$100,000	$100,000	$0
NJ	$232,809	$236,426	$3,617
NM	$100,000	$100,709	$709
NY	$541,815	$550,232	$8,417
NC	$199,649	$159,649	($40,000)
ND	$100,000	$100,000	$0

STATE	INITIAL GRANT 1/ (A)	FINAL GRANT 3/ (B)	DIFFERENCE (B-A)
OH	$326,685	$326,685	$0
OK	$100,000	$101,472	$1,472
OR	$100,000	$101,330	$1,330
PA	$357,857	$363,417	$5,560
RI	$100,000	$100,000	$0
SC	$105,019	$106,651	$1,632
SD	$100,000	$100,326	$326
TN	$146,883	$146,883	$0
TX	$511,607	$519,555	$7,948
UT	$100,000	$100,806	$806
VT	$100,000	$100,000	$0
VA	$186,338	$189,233	$2,895
WA	$146,582	$148,859	$2,277
WV	$100,000	$100,000	$0
WI	$147,335	$149,624	$2,289
WY	$100,000	$100,212	$212
AS	$45,000	$45,000	$0
GU	$45,000	$45,000	$0
MP	$45,000	$45,000	$0
PW	$4,950 2/	$4,950	$0
PR	$100,000	$100,000	$0
VI	$45,000	$45,048	$48

1/ The initial grant is based on the population for 1990, as published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

2/ Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia no longer participate in the Client Assistance Program; therefore, the funds for those entities were redistributed to all States and Territories, except Palau.

3/ Reallocation funds are distributed to States and Territories based on population and the States' and Territories' requests for additional funds.

FY 1992
FEDERAL FUNDS AND STATE REQUIREMENTS
BASIC SUPPORT PROGRAM (SECTION 110)

STATE	INITIAL GRANT 1/ (A)	FINAL GRANT 3/ (B)	DIFFERENCE (B-A)	STATE MATCH
U.S. TOTAL	$1,783,530,000	$1,783,530,000	$0	$474,836,916
AL	$39,665,901	$41,361,361	$1,695,460	$10,968,597
AK	$5,945,100	$6,081,871	$136,771	$1,617,409
AZ	$24,889,241	$24,889,241	$0	$6,700,321
AR	$23,663,580	$25,105,120	$1,441,540	$6,710,977
CA	$150,288,477	$152,523,668	$2,235,191	$41,052,968
CO	$21,192,535	$21,192,535	$0	$5,677,701
CT	$14,206,669	$14,206,669	$0	$3,701,835
DE	$5,945,100	$6,120,100	$175,000	$1,629,455
DC	$9,872,351	$9,616,573	($255,778)	$2,484,710
FL	$79,730,020	$81,060,844	$1,330,824	$21,729,275
GA	$49,626,417	$49,626,417	$0	$13,130,205
HI	$6,494,297	$6,896,801	$402,504	$1,856,068
ID	$8,753,942	$8,941,827	$187,885	$2,388,625
IL	$68,139,662	$71,970,548	$3,830,886	$19,178,434
IN	$44,322,011	$43,660,988	($661,023)	$13,598,952
IA	$21,948,297	$18,572,039	($3,376,258)	$4,746,878
KS	$17,644,410	$17,926,335	$281,925	$4,792,156
KY	$35,546,132	$35,846,132	$300,000	$9,445,231
LA	$41,654,188	$41,654,188	$0	$11,063,922
ME	$10,421,366	$10,421,366	$0	$2,724,855
MD	$25,270,634	$26,477,022	$1,206,388	$7,010,305
MA	$33,552,728	$34,829,640	$1,276,912	$9,057,587
MI	$63,639,573	$58,539,573	($5,100,000)	$15,299,437
MN	$30,321,621	$31,978,015	$1,656,394	$8,535,912
MS	$29,072,139	$30,352,010	$1,279,871	$8,044,692
MO	$40,345,454	$37,695,454	($2,650,000)	$9,851,713
MT	$7,060,027	$7,060,027	$0	$1,872,192
NE	$12,303,859	$10,392,097	($1,911,762)	$2,674,604
NV	$6,176,472	$6,566,495	$390,023	$1,766,692
NH	$6,620,997	$6,917,422	$296,425	$1,813,467
NJ	$35,274,495	$36,793,400	$1,518,905	$9,551,272
NM	$13,945,836	$13,305,836	($640,000)	$3,524,006
NY	$100,128,210	$104,722,240	$4,594,030	$27,600,079
NC	$56,072,109	$59,360,484	$3,288,375	$15,807,585
ND	$5,945,100	$5,945,100	$0	$1,575,634

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FY 1992 Section 110 - Continued

STATE	INITIAL GRANT 1/ (A)	FINAL GRANT 3/ (B)	DIFFERENCE (B-A)	REQUIRED STATE MATCH
OH	$83,405,187	$71,405,187	($12,000,000)	$18,348,574
OK	$27,682,598	$29,187,046	$1,504,448	$7,840,844
OR	$20,996,421	$20,996,421	$0	$5,591,659
PA	$88,043,088	$88,043,088	$0	$23,123,536
RI	$7,092,317	$5,578,232	($1,514,085)	$1,375,020
SC	$32,429,108	$34,420,701	$1,991,593	$9,182,018
SD	$6,493,112	$6,568,112	$75,000	$1,736,697
TN	$43,288,421	$43,288,421	$0	$11,400,146
TX	$124,629,999	$132,593,530	$7,963,531	$35,935,188
UT	$15,137,385	$16,019,017	$881,632	$4,318,300
VT	$5,945,100	$6,193,837	$248,737	$1,650,032
VA	$39,195,383	$39,440,233	$244,850	$10,400,681
WA	$30,199,121	$31,790,485	$1,591,364	$8,590,836
WV	$18,985,113	$19,766,013	$780,900	$5,230,206
WI	$37,795,558	$38,045,558	$250,000	$10,061,430
WY	$5,945,100	$5,223,848	($721,252)	$1,347,871
AS	$505,774	$505,774	$0	$134,992
GU	$1,733,780	$1,764,771	$30,991	$473,648
MP	$290,467	$308,584	$13,117	$82,796
PW	$174,982 2/	$174,982	$0	$49,531
PR	$46,498,394	$32,146,222	($14,352,172)	$8,393,820
VI	$1,384,642	$1,460,500	$75,858	$385,341

1/ The initial grant is based on the per capita income for calendar years 1987, 1988, and 1989, as published by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, August 1990 issue. Population is based on year 1990 census, as published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, News Release - CB91-07.

2/ Under the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia are not eligible to receive Federal funds from the Department of Education under this program. The amount shown for Palau is its proportional share, based on population, of the amount allotted to the Trust Territories. The amounts for Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia were dictributed to all States and Territories, except Palau.

3/ Reallocation funds are distributed to States and Territories based on per capita income, population and the States' and Territories' requests for additional funds.

4/ P.L. 98-213 and P.L. 98-454 grants American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, Guam and the Virgin Islands a waiver of $200,000 in State matching funds.

5/ Under authority to waive the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the match requirement for certain reallotment funds specifically targeted for disaster relief efforts was waived. Those States targeted for disaster relief were Guam, Hawaii, Florida, and Louisiana.

Note: The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, requires that States maintain non-Federal funding in an amount equal to the average of the non-Federal expenditures reported for the three prior fiscal years. Maintenance of effort is calculated using the most recent Financial Status Reports (SF-269).

C

Caseload Statistics:

Historical National Trends and Detailed Current Activity, by State Agency

Appendix C - Caseload Statistics: Historical National Trends and Detailed Current Activity, by State Agency

Table 1 - Number of persons served and rehabilitated, Fiscal Years 1921 - 1992 ..... C-1

Table 2 - Number of persons rehabilitated and not rehabilitated, and rehabilitation rates, Fiscal Years 1977 - 1992 ..... C-2

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Table 11 - Number of applicant, extended evaluation and active cases remaining at the end of the fiscal year, and percent change, Fiscal Years 1977 - 1992 .....C-11

Table 12 - Number of percent change in key rehabilitation caseload indicators, Fiscal Years 1991 - 1992 .....C-12

Table 13 - Persons with severe and non-severe

disabilities, percent of total and percent
change, Fiscal Year 1992 .....C-13

Table 1 - Number of persons served and rehabilitated by State VR agencies, FY 1921 - 1992

Fiscal Year	Persons served	Persons rehabilitated	Fiscal Year	Persons served	Persons rehabilitated
1992	949,557	191,854	1956	221,128	65,640
1991	941,771	202,831	1955	209,039	57,981
1990	937,971	216,112	1954	211,219	55,825
1989	928,998	220,408	1953	221,849	61,308
1988	918,942	218,241	1952	228,490	63,632
1987	917,482	219,616	1951	231,544	66,139
1986	923,774	223,354	1950	255,724	59,597
1985	931,779	227,652	1949	216,997	58,020
1984	936,180	225,772	1948	191,063	53,131
1983	938,923	216,231	1947	170,143	43,880
1982	958,537	226,924	1946	169,796	36,106
1981	1,038,232	255,881	1945	161,050	41,925
1980	1,095,139	277,136	1944	145,059	43,997
1979	1,127,551	288,325	1943	129,207	42,618
1978	1,167,991	294,396	1942	91,572	21,757
1977	1,204,487	291,202	1941	78,320	14,576
1976	1,238,446	303,328	1940	65,624	11,890
1975	1,244,338	324,039	1939	63,575	10,747
1974	1,202,661	361,138	1938	63,666	9,844
1973	1,176,445	360,726	1937	1/	11,091
1972	1,111,045	326,138	1936		10,338
1971	1,001,660	291,272	1935		9,422
1970	875,911	266,975	1934		8,062
1969	781,614	241,390	1933		5,613
1968	680,415	207,918	1932		5,592
1967	569,907	173,594	1931		5,184
1966	499,464	154,279	1930		4,605
1965	441,332	134,859	1929		4,645
1964	399,852	119,708	1928		5,012
1963	368,696	110,136	1927		5,092
1962	345,635	102,377	1926		5,604
1961	320,963	92,501	1925		5,825
1960	297,950	88,275	1924		5,654
1959	280,384	80,739	1923		4,530
1958	258,444	74,317	1922		1,898
1957	238,582	70,940	1921		523

1/ Counts of persons served prior to Fiscal Year 1938 are not available.

Table 2 - Number of persons rehabilitated and not rehabilitated by State VR agencies and rehabilitation rates, FY 1977 - 1992

Fiscal Year	Persons rehabilitated		Persons not rehabilitated		Rehabilitation rate 1/
	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year	
1992	191,854	- 5.4	139,113	+ 2.3	58.0
1991	202,831	- 6.1	136,047	+ 3.6	59.9
1990	216,112	- 6.1	131,371	+ 1.4	62.2
1989	220,408	+ 1.0	129,615	- 1.1	63.0
1988	218,241	- 0.6	131,027	+ 1.2	62.5
1987	219,616	- 1.7	129,529	+ 1.6	62.9
1986	223,354	- 1.9	127,497	+ 0.4	63.7
1985	227,652	+ 0.8	126,927	- 3.5	64.2
1984	225,772	+ 4.4	131,572	- 1.9	63.2
1983	216,231	- 4.7	134,118	- 5.9	61.7
1982	226,924	-11.3	142,575	- 9.6	61.4
1981	255,881	- 7.7	157,682	+ 3.3	61.9
1980	277,136	- 3.8	152,672	- 2.3	64.5
1979	288,325	- 2.1	156,258	- 2.2	64.9
1978	294,396	+ 1.1	159,846	- 2.4	64.8
1977	291,202	- 4.0	163,706	- 8.6	64.0

1/ Rehabilitation rates show the number of persons rehabilitated as a percent of the sum of persons rehabilitated and not rehabilitated. It is also referred to as the "success" rate.

Table 3 - Number of persons with severe and non-severe disabilities rehabilitated by State VR agencies, percent change from prior year and percent severely disabled, FY 1977 - 1992

Fiscal Year	SD rehabilitated		NSD rehabilitated		Percent SD 1/
	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year	
1992	133,716	- 4.3	58,138	- 7.8	69.7
1991	139,794	- 4.4	63,037	- 9.8	68.9
1990	146,241	- 0.2	69,871	- 5.5	67.7
1989	146,487	+ 3.9	73,921	- 4.3	66.5
1988	141,004	+ 3.3	77,237	- 7.1	64.6
1987	136,442	+ 0.8	83,174	- 5.5	62.1
1986	135,336	+ 0.1	88,018	- 4.8	60.6
1985	135,229	+ 1.9	92,423	- 0.7	59.4
1984	132,665	+ 6.8	93,017	+ 1.2	58.8
1983	124,195	- 4.4	92,036	- 5.2	57.4
1982	129,866	- 6.2	97,058	-17.4	57.2
1981	138,380	- 2.9	117,501	-12.7	54.1
1980	142,545	- 0.5	134,591	- 7.1	51.4
1979	143,375	+ 3.6	144,950	- 7.1	49.9
1978	138,402	+ 8.5	155,994	- 4.7	47.0
1977	127,522	+ 3.7	163,680	- 9.3	43.8

1/ Percent of all persons rehabilitated who were severely disabled.

SD Severely disabled.

NSD Non-severely disabled.

Table 4 - Number of persons with severe and non-severe disabilities rehabilitated and not rehabilitated by State VR agencies and rehabilitation rates, FY 1977 - 1992

Fiscal Year	Severely disabled			Not severely disabled		
	Rehabilitated	Not rehabilitated	Rehabilitation rate 1/	Rehabilitated	Not rehabilitated	Rehabilitation rate 1/
1992	133,716	99,634	57.3	58,138	39,479	59.6
1991	139,794	96,437	59.2	63,037	39,610	61.4
1990	146,241	91,302	61.6	69,871	40,069	63.6
1989	146,487	88,200	62.4	73,921	41,415	64.1
1988	141,004	86,382	62.0	77,237	44,645	63.4
1987	136,442	84,066	61.9	83,174	45,463	64.7
1986	135,336	83,011	62.0	88,018	44,466	66.4
1985	135,229	82,137	62.2	92,423	44,790	67.4
1984	132,665	84,803	61.0	93,107	46,769	66.6
1983	124,195	85,765	59.2	92,036	48,353	65.6
1982	129,866	90,567	58.9	97,058	52,008	65.1
1981	138,380	95,462	59.2	117,501	62,220	65.2
1980	142,545	91,346	60.9	134,591	61,326	68.7
1979	143,375	87,541	62.1	144,950	68,717	67.8
1978	138,402	83,051	62.5	155,994	70,795	67.0
1977	127,522	79,954	61.4	163,680	83,752	66.3

1/ Rehabilitation rates show the number of persons rehabilitated as a percent of all closures from the active statuses, whether rehabilitated or not. Also referred to as the "success" rate.

Table 5 - Total workload of cases in State VR agencies and percent change from prior year, FY 1977 - 1992

Fiscal Year	Applicants and active cases 1/		Active caseload only 2/	
	Number of cases (Statuses 02-30)	Percent change from prior year	Number of cases (Statuses (10-30)	Percent change from prior year
1992	1,514,477	+ 0.9	949,557	+ 0.8
1991	1,500,692	+ 0.4	941,771	+ 0.4
1990	1,494,781	+ 0.9	937,971	+ 1.0
1989	1,480,880	+ 1.7	928,998	+ 1.1
1988	1,456,566	+ 0.7	918,942	+ 0.2
1987	1,446,117	+ 0.3	917,482	- 0.7
1986	1,442,316	+ 0.1	923,774	- 0.9
1985	1,440,239	+ 0.4	931,779	- 0.5
1984	1,434,453	- 0.7	936,180	- 0.3
1983	1,444,712	- 1.9	938,923	- 2.0
1982	1,473,313	- 9.7	958,537	- 7.7
1981	1,631,167	- 5.7	1,038,232	- 5.2
1980	1,728,987	- 1.3	1,095,139	- 2.9
1979	1,751,862	- 3.5	1,127,551	- 3.5
1978	1,815,564	- 2.7	1,167,991	- 3.0
1977	1,866,707	- 3.0	1,204,487	- 2.7

1/ Total State agency workload of cases.

2/ Number of persons served.

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Table 6 - Number of applicant, extended evaluation and active cases in caseloads of State VR agencies, percent change and percent distribution, FY 1991 - 1992

Caseload items	Fiscal Year		Percent	Percent distribution Fiscal Year	
	1992	1991	change	1992	1991
Applicants (02)					
Number available	895,207	891,795	+ 0.4	100.0	100.0
On hand, October 1	274,905	270,852	+ 1.5	30.7	30.4
New since October 1	620,320	620,943	- 0.1	69.3	69.6
Number processed	614,966	616,247	- 0.2	68.7	69.1
Accepted for VR (10)	336,622	340.764	- 1.2	37.6	38.2
Accepted for EE (06)	22,923	21,090	+ 8.7	2.6	2.4
Not accepted for VR or EE (08)	255,421	254,393	+ 0.4	28.5	28.5
Total on.hand, September 30	280,241	275,548	+ 1.7	31.3	30.9
Extended evaluation cases (06)					
Number available	39,463	40,132	- 1.7	100.0	100.0
On hand, October 1	16,540	19,042	-13.1	41.9	47.4
New since October 1	22,923	21,090	+ 8.7	58.1	52.6
Number processed	21,022	23,707	-11.3	53.3	59.1
Accepted for VR (10)	10,205	11,152	- 8.5	25.9	27.8
Not accepted for VR (08)	18,441	12,555	-13.8	27.4	31.3
Total on hand, September 30	18,441	16,425	+12.3	46.7	40.9
Active cases (10-30)					
Number available 1/	949,557	941,771	+ 0.8	100.0	100.0
On hand, October 1	602,730	589,855	+ 2.2	63.5	62.6
New since October 1	346,827	351,916	- 1.4	36.5	37.4
Number closed	330,967	338,878	- 2.3	34.9	36.0
Rehabilitated (26)	191,854	202,831	- 5.4	20.2	21.5
Not rehabilitated (28)	110,280	107,607	+ 2.5	11.6	11.4
Not rehabilitated (30)	28,833	28,440	+ 1.4	3.0	3.0
Total on hand, September 30	618,590	602,893	+ 2.6	65.1	64.0

1/ Number of persons served.

Table 7 - Number of persons with severe and non-severe disabilities served by State VR agencies, percent change from prior year and percent severely disabled, FY 1977 - 1992

Fiscal Year	Severely disabled served		Non-severely disabled served		Percent SD 1/
	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year	
1992	668,607	+ 2.2	280,950	- 2.4	70.4
1991	654,038	+ 2.2	287,733	- 3.4	69.4
1990	640,163	+ 2.5	297,808	- 2.2	68.3
1989	624,552	+ 3.3	304,446	- 3.1	67.2
1988	604,800	+ 3.6	314,142	- 5.9	65.8
1987	583,688	+ 0.6	333,794	- 2.8	63.6
1986	580,342	- 0.1	343,432	- 2.1	62.8
1985	580,863	+ 2.7	350,916	- 5.4	62.3
1984	565,425	+ 0.6	370,755	- 1.6	60.4
1983	562,052	- 1.7	376,871	- 2.6	59.9
1982	571,541	- 4.9	386,996	-11.5	59.6
1981	600,727	- 0.9	437,505	-10.5	57.9
1980	606,049	- 1.0	489,090	- 5.1	55.3
1979	611,994	+ 2.0	515,557	- 9.2	54.3
1978	600,063	+ 5.5	567,928	-10.7	51.4
1977	568,826	+ 2.3	635,661	- 6.9	47.2

1/ Percent of all persons served who were severely disabled.

Table 8 - Number of applicant and extended evaluation cases accepted and not accepted for services by State VR agencies and acceptance rates, FY 1977 - 1992

Fiscal Year	Applicants accepted		Applicants not accepted		Acceptance rate 1/
	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year	
1992	346,827	- 1.4	266,238	- 0.3	56.6
1991	351,916	- 1.6	266,948	- -	56.9
1990	357,560	- 0.5	267,036	+ 1.2	57.2
1989	359,431	+ 2.7	263,981	+ 3.2	57.7
1988	350,146	+ 1.6	255,841	+ 1.4	57.8
1987	344,553	- 0.5	252,187	+ 1.7	57.7
1986	346,173	- 2.0	247,923	+ 3.0	58.3
1985	353,095	+ 1.4	240,695	- 1.9	59.5
1984	348,233	- 0.5	245,435	- 2.7	58.7
1983	349,932	+ 4.9	252,208	- 3.2	58.1
1982	333,439	-10.7	260,518	-15.5	56.1
1981	373,310	- 9.5	308,173	+ 1.2	54.8
1980	412,356	+ 0.2	304,525	+ 1.1	57.5
1979	411,560	- 1.9	301,077	- 2.8	57.8
1978	419,590	- 3.6	309,624	- 0.9	57.5
1977	435,144	- 5.3	312,515	- 7.9	58.2

1/ Acceptance rates show the number of applicants accepted for rehabilitation services as a percent of all applicants accepted and not accepted for rehabilitation services. (Case closures from extended evaluation are included.)

- - Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 9 - Number of persons with severe and non-severe disabilities accepted for services by State VR agencies, percent change from prior year and percent severely disabled, FY 1977 - 1992

Fiscal Year	SD accepted for services		NSD accepted for services		Percent SD 1/
	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year	
1992	249,912	+ 1.8	96,915	- 8.9	72.1
1991	245,505	- 0.7	106,411	- 3.6	69.8
1990	247,126	+ 0.9	110,434	- 3.5	69.1
1989	244,990	+ 2.8	114,441	+ 2.4	68.2
1988	238,380	+ 6.7	111,766	- 7.7	68.1
1987	223,448	+ 2.1	121,105	- 4.9	64.9
1986	218,857	- 0.1	127,316	- 5.0	63.2
1985	219,120	+ 3.7	133,975	- 1.3	62.1
1984	212,550	+ 0.7	135,683	- 2.3	61.0
1983	210,989	+ 5.2	138,943	+ 4.6	60.3
1982	200,600	-10.6	132,839	-10.8	60.2
1981	224,309	- 0.2	149,001	-20.6	60.1
1980	224,729	- 0.7	187,627	+ 1.3	54.5
1979	226,287	+ 0.3	185,273	- 4.5	55.0
1978	225,630	+ 0.3	193,960	-12.0	53.8
1977	214,803	- 4.4	220,341	- 6.2	49.4

1/ Percent of all persons accepted for services who were severely disabled.

SD Severely disabled.

NSD Non-severely disabled.

Table 10 - Number of new applicants, new extended evaluation cases and new active cases in the caseload of State VR agencies, and percent change from prior year, FY 1977 - 1992

Fiscal Year	New applicants (Status 02)		New extended evaluation cases (Status 06)		New active cases 1/ (Status (10)	
	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year
1992	620,302	- 0.1	22,923	+ 8.7	346,827	- 1.4
1991	620,943	- 0.6	21,090	-11.4	351,916	- 1.6
1990	624,902	- 1.0	23,812	- 4.6	357,560	- 0.5
1989	630,950	+ 3.2	24,960	- 0.1	359,431	+ 2.7
1988	611,482	+ 1.9	24,980	- 3.4	350,146	+ 1.6
1987	600,354	+ 0.3	25,868	- 8.7	344,553	- 0.5
1986	598,340	- 1.3	28,344	- 1.2	346,173	- 2.0
1985	606,526	+ 2.4	28,683	+ 4.1	353,095	+ 1.4
1984	592,075	- 1.5	27,560	- 2.1	348,233	- 0.5
1983	601,108	+ 6.5	28,142	- 2.2	349,932	+ 4.9
1982	564,443	-11.6	28,778	-18.3	333,439	- 0.7
1981	638,542	-11.7	35,224	-15.0	373,310	- 9.5
1980	722,847	+ 3.6	41,426	+ 1.5	412,356	+ 0.2
1979	697,873	- 2.4	40,843	- 1.0	411,560	- 1.9
1978	715,367	- 4.2	41,240	- 1.7	419,590	- 3.6
1977	746,377	- 2.3	41,948	+ 8.1	435,144	- 5.3

1/ Applicants accepted for rehabilitation services.

Table 11 - Number of applicant, extended evaluation and active cases remaining at the end of the fiscal year in caseloads of State VR agencies, and percent change from prior year, FY 1977 - 1992

Fiscal Year	Total cases remaining (Statuses 02-24)		In applicant status (Status 02)		In extended evaluation (Status 06)		In actives statuses (Statuses 10-24)	
	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year
1992	917,272	+ 2.5	280,241	+ 1.7	18,441	+12.3	618,590	+ 2.6
1991	894,866	+ 1.7	275,548	+ 1.8	16,425	-13.9	602,893	+ 2.1
1990	880,262	+ 1.5	270,695	+ 0.9	19,079	- 3.2	590,488	+ 2.0
1989	866,876	+ 1.8	268,182	+ 2.3	19,719	+ 0.3	578,975	+ 1.6
1988	851,457	+ 0.8	262,125	+ 2.0	19,658	+ 0.8	569,674	+ 0.2
1987	844,785	+ 0.1	256,951	+ 3.5	19,497	-12.8	568,337	- 0.8
1986	843,542	- 0.2	248,252	+ 1.0	22,367	+ 1.7	572,923	- 0.3
1985	844,965	+ 1.6	245,776	+ 6.0	21,989	+ 5.0	577,200	- 0.3
1984	831,674	- 1.2	231,905	- 0.4	20,933	+ 0.5	578,836	- 1.7
1983	842,155	- 0.1	232,672	+ 0.2	20,819	+ 5.4	588,574	- 0.1
1982	843,301	- 7.3	232,245	- 9.8	22,013	-18.9	589,038	- 5.7
1981	909,431	- 8.6	257,610	-13.3	27,152	-15.6	624,669	- 6.1
1980	994,654	- 1.1	297,148	+ 1.9	32,175	+ 2.2	665,331	- 2.6
1979	1,006,202	- 4.3	291,730	- 4.5	31,504	- 2.9	682,968	- 4.3
1978	1,051,698	- 4.3	305,514	- 3.5	32,435	- 1.8	713,749	- 4.8
1977	1,099,284	- 0.3	316,662	+ 0.4	33,043	+ 4.7	749,579	- 0.8

Table 12 - Number and percent change in key rehabilitation caseload indicators, FY 1991 and 1992

Key indicators	Fiscal Year 1992	Fiscal Year 1991	Percent change
A. ALL PERSONS			
1. New applicants	620,302	620,943	- 0.1
2. Applicants, September 30	280,241	275,548	+ 1.7
3. New acceptances	346,827	351,916	- 1.4
4. Acceptance rate 1/	56.6%	56.9%	- 0.1
5. Active cases, September 30	618,590	602,893	+ 2.6
6. Rehabilitations	191,894	202,831	- 5.4
7. Rehabilitation rate 2/	58.0%	59.9%	- 3.2
8. Served (Statuses 10-30)	949,557	941,771	+ 0.8
9. Total workload (Statuses 02-30)	1,514,477	1,500,692	+ 0.9
B. SEVERELY DISABLE PERSONS			
1a. New acceptances	249,912	245,505	+ 1.8
1b. New acceptances - % of total 3/	72.1%	69.8%	+ 3.3
2a. Active cases, September 30	435,257	417,807	+ 4.2
2b. Active cases, September 30 - % of total 3/	70.4%	69.3%	+ 1.6
3a. Rehabilitations	133,716	139,794	- 4.3
3b. Rehabilitations - % of total 3/	69.7%	68.9%	+ 1.1
4. Rehabilitation rate 2/	57.3%	59.2%	- 3.2
5a. Served (Statuses 10-30)	668,607	654,038	+ 2.2
5b. Served - % of total 3/	70.4%	69.4%	+ 1.4

1/ Applicants accepted for rehabilitation services as a percent of all applicants accepted and not accepted for rehabilitation services.

2/ Rehabilitation persons as a percent of all closures from the active statuses, whether rehabilitated or not.

3/ Severely disabled persons as a percent of all persons.

Table 13 - Persons with severe and non-severe disabilities in the caseloads of State VR agencies, percent of total and percent change from prior year, FY 1992

Caseload items	Severely Disabled			Not Severely Disabled		
	Number	Percent of total 1/	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent of total 1/	Percent change from prior year
Cases on hand, October 1 (Statuses 10-24)	418,695	69.5	+ 2.5	184,035	30.5	+ 1.5
New since October 1	248,912	72.1	+ 1.8	96,915	27.9	- 8.9
Total available 2/	668,607	70.4	+ 2.2	280,950	29.6	- 2.4
Number closed	233,350	70.5	- 1.2	97,617	29.5	- 4.9
Rehabilitated (26)	133,716	69.7	- 4.3	58,138	30.3	- 7.8
Not rehabilitated (28)	79,823	71.6	+ 3.2	30,457	28.4	+ 0.7
Not rehabilitated (30)	19,811	68.7	+ 3.9	9,022	31.3	- 3.7
Cases on hand, September 30 (Statuses 10-24)	435,257	70.4	+ 4.2	183,333	29.61	- 0.9

1/ Total refers to the sum of all clients, both with and without severe disabilities.

2/ Number of persons served.

D

Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated and Reasons for Closure

Appendix D - Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated and Reasons for Closure Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Table 1 - Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991 ..... D-1

Table 2 - Reasons for Closure for Persons Not Accepted for Services and Not Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991 ..... D-15

Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Items	1991		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All rehabilitations *	202,831	–	216,112	–	220,408	–
Age at application						
Number reporting	202,170	100.0	215,380	100.0	218,857	100.0
Under 18 years	15,214	7.5	15,980	7.4	16,370	7.5
18 - 19 years	18,801	9.3	20,316	9.4	20,647	9.4
20 - 24 years	25,336	12.5	28,503	13.2	30,457	13.9
25 - 34 years	57,486	28.4	61,192	28.4	62,318	28.5
35 - 44 years	43,496	21.5	45,019	20.9	44,067	20.1
45 - 54 years	22,789	11.3	24,007	11.1	23,948	10.9
55 - 64 years	11,823	5.8	12,882	6.0	13,415	6.1
65 years and over	7,225	3.6	7,481	3.4	7,635	3.5
Mean age	34.1 years		34.0 years		33.8 years	
Sex						
Number reporting	202,640	100.0	215,885	100.0	220,141	100.0
Male	112,452	55.5	120,930	56.0	123,104	55.9
Female	90,188	45.5	94,955	44.0	97,037	44.1
Race						
Number reporting	202,580	100.0	215,596	100.0	219,987	100.0
White	162,602	80.3	173,208	80.3	177,837	80.8
Black	35,973	17.8	38,186	17.7	38,327	17.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1,313	0.6	1,412	0.7	1,288	0.6
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,692	1.3	2,790	1.3	2,535	1.2
Hispanic origin						
Number reporting	202,591	100.0	215,815	100.0	217,966	100.0
Persons of Hispanic origin	17,057	8.4	17,343	8.0	17,726	8.1
Persons not of Hispanic origin	185,534	91.6	198,472	92.0	200,240	91.9
Highest grade of school completed						
Number reporting	201,507	100.0	212,786	100.0	217,614	100.0
No grades completed	897	0.4	991	0.5	1,317	0.6
1 through 7 grades	7,926	3.9	8,363	3.9	9,079	4.2

* Figures for persons rehabilitated are taken from Form RSA-113, Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report.

Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Items	1991		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All rehabilitations *	202,831	–	216,112	–	220,408	–
Highest grade of school completed (continued)						
8 grades	7,177	3.6	7,629	3.6	8,358	3.8
9 through 11 grades	37,890	18.8	39,837	18.7	41,053	18.9
12 grades	78,225	38.8	81,810	38.4	84,501	38.8
13 grades and over	37,528	18.6	38,889	18.3	38,778	17.8
Special education 1/	31,870	15.8	35,267	16.6	34,528	15.9
Mean grades completed 2/	11.6 grades		11.6 grades		11.5 grades	
Marital status						
Number reporting	201,923	100.0	211,505	100.0	214,688	100.0
Married	56,018	27.7	58,577	27.7	59,502	27.7
Widowed	7,848	3.9	8,177	3.9	8,566	4.0
Divorced	28,955	14.3	30,298	14.3	30,967	14.4
Separated	11,506	5.7	12,182	5.8	12,859	6.0
Never married	97,596	48.3	102,271	48.4	102,794	47.9
Type of institution at application						
Number reporting	202,581	100.0	215,825	100.0	219,871	100.0
Not in institution	182,401	90.0	195,170	90.4	199,128	90.6
In institution	20,180	10.0	20,655	9.6	20,743	9.4
Mental health facility 3/	2,180	1.1	2,513	1.2	2,620	1.2
For persons with mental retardation	744	0.4	782	0.4	705	0.3
Alcoholism treatment center	2,676	1.3	2,767	1.3	3,122	1.4
Drug abuse treatment center	1,736	0.9	1,667	0.8	1,546	0.7
General hospital	738	0.4	886	0.4	964	0.4
Correctional - adult	2,861	1.4	2,640	1.2	2,437	1.1
Halfway house	4,289	2.1	4,221	2.0	4,213	1.9
All other institutions	4,701	2.3	4,864	2.3	4,814	2.2

1/ Includes all clients with mental retardation as a major or secondary disabling condition.

2/ Computed for clients not receiving special education.

3/ Includes mental hospitals, psychiatric inpatient units of general hospitals and community mental health centers.

* Figures for persons rehabilitated are taken from Form RSA-113, Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report.

Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Items	1991		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All rehabilitations *	202,831	–	216,112	–	220,408	–
Source of referral						
Number reporting	202,562	100.0	215,536	100.0	220,039	100.0
Educational institutions	31,875	15.7	34,124	15.8	33,859	15.4
Elementary/high school	23,298	11.5	24,463	11.3	24,109	11.0
Other educational institutions	8,577	4.2	9,661	4.5	9,750	4.4
Hospitals and sanatoriums	12,980	6.4	14,923	6.9	15,196	6.9
Mental hospitals	2,282	1.1	2,717	1.3	2,926	1.3
General hospitals	5,796	2.9	6,822	3.2	7,043	3.2
Other hospitals	4,902	2.4	5,384	2.5	5,227	2.4
Health organizations & agencies	26,246	13.0	27,845	12.9	28,456	12.9
Rehabilitation facility	10,744	5.3	10,798	5.0	10,752	4.9
Community mental health center	8,877	4.4	9,784	4.5	10,169	4.6
Other health organizations	6,625	3.3	7,263	3.4	7,535	3.5
Welfare agencies	5,626	2.8	6,063	2.8	6,675	3.0
Public welfare	5,422	2.7	5,825	2.7	6,415	2.9
Private welfare	204	0.1	238	0.1	260	0.1
Other public sources	26,993	13.3	28,439	13.2	29,270	13.3
Social Security	3,096	1.5	3,416	1.5	3,926	1.7
Workers' Compensation	1,999	1.0	2,205	1.0	2,357	1.1
State employment services	4,091	2.0	4,705	2.2	5,241	2.4
Correctional institution	7,143	3.5	6,866	3.2	6,609	3.0
Public sources, NEC	10,664	5.3	11,247	5.1	11,137	5.1
Other private sources	10,475	5.2	11,000	5.1	10,959	5.0
Artificial appliance company	2,213	1.1	2,742	1.3	2,947	1.3
Private sources, NEC	8,262	4.1	8,258	3.9	8,012	3.6
Individuals	88,367	43.6	93,142	43.2	95,624	43.5
Self-referred	46,943	23.2	49,714	23.1	50,630	23.0
Physician	15,867	7.8	16,394	7.6	17,099	7.8
Other individuals	25,557	12.6	27,034	12.5	27,895	12.7

* Figures for persons rehabilitated are taken from Form RSA-113, Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report.

Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Items	1991		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All rehabilitations *	202,831	–	216,112	–	220,408	–
Major disabling condition 4/						
Number reporting	202,241	100.0	215,446	100.0	219,596	100.0
Visual impairments	19,021	9.4	19,134	8.9	19,861	9.0
Blindness	10,420	5.2	9,765	4.5	10,208	4.6
Other visual impairments	8,601	4.3	9,369	4.3	9,653	4.4
Hearing impairments	16,832	8.3	19,435	9.0	20,274	9.2
Deafness	5,958	2.9	6,845	3.1	7,104	3.2
Hard of hearing	10,874	5.4	12,590	5.8	13,170	6.0
Orthopedic impairments	42,176	20.9	44,676	20.7	45,899	20.9
One or both upper limbs	5,784	2.9	5,986	2.8	5,898	2.7
One or both lower limbs	11,277	5.6	12,207	5.7	13,062	5.9
Three or more limbs of body	5,820	2.9	5,958	2.8	5,901	2.7
One upper and one lower limb	2,527	1.2	2,756	1.3	2,847	1.3
Other and ill-defined	16,768	8.3	17,769	8.2	18,191	8.3
Absence of extremities	3,155	1.6	3,598	1.7	3,882	1.8
One or both lower extremities	2,317	1.1	2,650	1.2	2,854	1.3
All other absences	838	0.4	948	0.4	1,028	0.5
Mental illness	32,462	16.1	34,720	16.1	35,660	16.2
Psychosis	10,526	5.2	11,240	5.2	11,275	5.1
Neurosis	11,443	5.7	12,322	5.7	12,709	5.8
Other mental illness	10,493	5.2	11,158	5.2	11,676	5.3
Substance abuse	23,641	11.7	23,903	11.1	23,816	10.8
Alcoholism	13,141	6.5	13,993	6.5	14,971	6.8
Drug abuse	10,500	5.2	9,910	4.6	8,845	4.0
Mental retardation	27,145	13.4	30,381	14.1	29,598	13.5
Mild	15,299	7.6	16,452	7.6	16,510	7.5
Moderate	9,698	4.8	11,319	5.3	10,622	4.8
Severe	2,148	1.1	2,610	1.2	2,466	1.1

4/ A physical or mental condition, impairment, or disease most responsible for the client's work limitation.

* Figures for persons rehabilitated are taken from Form RSA-113, Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report.

Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Items	1991		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All rehabilitations *	202,831	–	216,112	–	220,408	–
Major disabling condition 5/ (continued)						
Asthma/hay fever	811	0.4	873	0.4	891	0.4
Diabetes mellitus	2,080	1.0	2,246	1.0	2,429	1.1
Epilepsy	2,812	1.4	3,131	1.5	3,433	1.6
Heart disease	3,875	1.9	4,064	1.9	4,256	1.9
Other circulatory conditions	524	0.3	836	0.4	916	0.4
Respiratory system conditions	742	0.4	814	0.4	922	0.4
Digestive system conditions	3,099	1.5	3,402	1.6	3,706	1.7
Conditions of teeth and supporting structures	1,043	0.5	1,213	0.6	1,292	0.6
Hernia	800	0.4	875	0.4	913	0.4
Ulcer	112	0.1	114	0.1	145	0.1
Other digestive system conditions	1,144	0.5	1,200	0.6	1,356	0.6
End-stage renal failure	372	0.2	412	0.2	402	0.2
Other genitourinary conditions	2,220	1.1	2,637	1.2	2,390	1.1
Speech impairments	747	0.4	817	0.4	911	0.4
Skin conditions	443	0.2	497	0.2	550	0.3
Learning disabilities	12,594	6.2	12,300	5.7	11,607	5.3
All other conditions	7,490	3.7	7,982	3.7	8,193	3.7

* Figures for persons rehabilitated are taken from Form RSA-113, Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report.

Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Items	1991		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All rehabilitations *	202,831	–	216,112	–	220,408	–
Primary cause of selected major disabling conditions						
Orthopedic impairments	42,176	100.0	44,676	100.0	45,899	100.0
Cerebral palsy	2,138	5.1	2,126	4.9	2,170	4.7
Other congenital conditions	2,875	6.8	3,201	7.2	3,522	7.7
Arthritis and rheumatism	3,310	7.8	3,545	7.9	3,621	7.9
Stroke	1,249	3.0	1,422	3.2	1,455	3.2
Poliomyelitis	1,022	2.4	1,206	2.7	1,259	2.7
Muscular dystrophy	457	1.1	481	1.1	442	1.0
Multiple sclerosis	1,072	2.5	1,097	2.5	1,033	2.3
Parkinson's disease	42	0.1	60	0.1	59	0.1
All other diseases	3,400	8.1	3,495	7.8	3,760	8.2
Spinal cord injuries	5,253	12.5	5,309	11.9	5,308	11.6
All other accidents	21,358	50.6	22,668	50.7	23,270	50.7
Absence of extremities	3,155	100.0	3,598	100.0	3,882	100.0
Malignant neoplasms	174	5.5	208	5.8	252	6.5
All other diseases	634	20.1	717	19.9	819	21.1
Congenital conditions	254	8.1	339	9.4	392	10.1
Accidents and injuries	2,093	66.3	2,334	64.9	2,419	62.3

* Figures for persons rehabilitated are taken from Form RSA-113, Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report.

Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Items	1991		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All rehabilitations *	202,831	–	216,112	–	220,408	–
Secondary disabling conditions 5/						
Number reporting	202,480	100.0	215,681	100.0	219,974	100.0
Secondary disabling condition	82,390	40.7	85,694	39.7	85,940	39.1
No secondary disabling condition	120,090	59.3	129,987	60.3	134,034	60.9
Severely disabled status 6/						
Number reporting	202,831	100.0	216,112	100.0	220,408	100.0
Severely disabled	139,794	68.9	146,241	67.7	146,487	66.5
Not severely disabled	63,037	31.1	69,871	32.3	73,921	33.5
Traumatic brain injury						
Number reporting	202,586	100.0	215,924	100.0	215,317	100.0
With TBI	2,649	1.3	2,543	1.2	2,236	1.0
Not TBI	199,937	98.7	213,381	98.8	213,081	99.0
Projects-with-Industry						
Number reporting	202,586	100.0	215,924	100.0	215,317	100.0
Participant in PWI	2,302	1.1	2,339	1.1	2,432	1.1
Non-participant in PWI	200,284	98.9	213,585	98.9	212,885	98.9

5/ A physical or mental condition, impairment or disease that contributes to, but is not the major basis of, the client's work limitation.

6/ Data obtained from the Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report (Form RSA-113).

* Figures for persons rehabilitated are taken from Form RSA-113, Quarterly Cumulative Caselod Report.

Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Items	1991		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All rehabilitations *	202,831	–	216,112	–	220,408	–
Veteran status						
Number reporting	202,623	100.0	215,924	100.0	220,061	100.0
Veteran	9,445	4.7	10,114	4.7	10,465	4.8
Non-veteran	193,178	95.3	205,810	95.3	209,596	95.2
Previous closure status 7/						
Number reporting	202,021	100.0	215,775	100.0	207,941	100.0
No previous closure	188,528	93.3	199,518	92.5	191,625	92.2
Previous closure	13,493	6.7	16,257	7.5	16,316	7.9
Rehabilitated	9,811	4.9	11,804	5.5	12,005	5.8
Not rehabilitated	3,682	1.8	4,453	2.1	4,311	2.1
Public Assistance (PA) status 8/						
Number reporting	202,642	100.0	215,913	100.0	219,438	100.0
On PA during VR	42,948	21.2	45,249	21.0	45,073	20.5
Not on PA during VR	159,694	78.8	170,664	79.0	174,365	79.5
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) status						
Number reporting	202,482	100.0	215,913	100.0	219,326	100.0
On SSDI during VR	19,443	9.6	20,209	9.4	19,172	8.7
Not on SSDI during VR	183,039	90.4	195,704	90.6	200,154	91.3
Supplemental Security Income (SSI-disabled) status						
Number reporting	202,517	100.0	215,913	100.0	219,244	100.0
On SSI during VR	24,847	12.3	25,411	11.8	23,432	10.7
Not on SSI during VR	177,670	87.7	190,502	88.2	195,812	89.3

7/ Limited to closures within three years of the most recent date of application.

8/ Public assistance includes Supplemental Security Income by reason of age, disability or blindness; Aid to Families with Dependent Children; and General Assistance.

* Figures for persons rehabilitated are taken from Form RSA-113, Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report.

Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Items	1991		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All rehabilitations *	202,831	–	216,112	–	220,408	–
Months in VR from application to closure						
Number reporting	202,109	100.0	215,829	100.0	219,717	100.0
Less than 4 months	5,515	2.7	5,470	2.5	6,109	2.8
4 - 6 months	23,086	11.4	24,528	11.4	26,013	11.8
7 - 9 months	27,086	13.4	28,955	13.4	30,126	13.7
10 - 12 months	24,179	12.0	26,594	12.3	26,789	12.2
13 - 18 months	36,629	18.1	40,754	18.9	40,215	18.3
19 - 24 months	24,314	12.0	26,145	12.1	25,708	11.7
25 - 36 months	27,935	13.8	28,875	13.4	29,676	13.5
37 or more months	33,365	16.5	34,508	16.0	35,081	16.0
Mean months	22.0 months		21.7 months		21.6 months	
Cost of case services 9/						
Number reporting	202,480	100.0	215,841	100.0	219,815	100.0
Clients served without cost	9,734	4.8	9,507	4.4	11,258	5.1
Clients served with cost	192,746	95.2	206,334	95.6	208,557	94.9
$1 - $99	15,077	7.4	17,035	7.9	17,511	8.0
$100 - $499	39,504	19.5	43,902	20.3	45,297	20.6
$500 - $999	31,871	15.7	35,041	16.2	37,735	17.2
$1000 - $1999	33,848	16.7	36,935	17.1	37,984	17.3
$2000 - $2999	20,485	10.1	22,172	10.3	22,837	10.4
$3000 - $3999	14,437	7.1	15,414	7.1	14,978	6.8
$4000 - $4999	10,151	5.0	10,085	4.7	9,175	4.2
$5000 and over	27,373	13.5	25,750	11.9	23,040	10.5
Mean cost, for all clients reporting	$2,518		$2,338		$2,154	
Mean cost, for all clients served with cost to VR agency	$2,645		$2,446		$2,271	

9/ These are expenditures made by rehabilitation agencies for purchase of services on behalf of their clients. Excluded are administrative costs and counselor and other staff salaries.

* Figures for persons rehabilitated are taken from Form RSA-113, Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report.

Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Items	1991		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All rehabilitations *	202,831	–	216,112	–	220,408	–
Type of service provided or arranged for by agency 10/						
Number reporting	202,640	100.0	215,920	100.0	219,320	100.0
Diagnosis and evaluation	191,377	94.4	206,454	95.6	207,530	94.6
Restoration (physical or mental)	81,756	40.3	87,077	40.3	87,986	40.1
Training 11/	109,831	54.2	117,543	54.4	117,144	53.4
College/university	24,390	12.0	25,100	11.6	23,572	10.7
Business/vocational school 12/	27,525	13.6	29,503	13.7	30,667	14.0
On-the-job training	16,125	8.0	18,191	8.4	20,149	9.2
Personal and vocational adjustment	45,032	22.2	49,977	23.1	47,870	21.8
Miscellaneous	31,798	15.7	32,224	14.9	32,345	14.7
Maintenance	45,737	22.6	48,255	22.3	48,975	22.3
Job placement 13/	67,495	34.1	70,426	34.1	71,237	34.8
Job referral 14/	79,260	40.2	83,040	40.2	84,777	41.4
Transportation 15/	66,361	33.6	71,076	33.8	69,681	33.7
Other services to clients	57,742	28.5	58,324	27.0	57,975	26.4

10/ Encompasses the receipt of services by clients regardless of the source of funding. Figures are not additive because some clients receive more than one type of service.

11/ This is an unduplicated count of clients receiving one or more types of training.

12/ This is non-collegiate post-secondary education.

13/ Based on 204,944 rehabilitations in FY 1989, 206,853 in FY 1990, and 197,677 in FY 1991.

14/ Based on 204,944 rehabilitations in FY 1989, 206,853 in FY 1990 and 197,406 in FY 1991.

15/ Based on 206,657 rehabilitations in FY 1989, 210,582 in FY 1990, and 197,681 in FY 1991.

* Figures for persons rehabilitated are taken from Form RSA-113, Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report.

Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Items	1991		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All rehabilitations *	202,831	–	216,112	–	220,408	–
Type of facility or agency furnishing services						
Number reporting 16/	196,766	100.0	198,924	100.0	201,805	100.0
Educational institutions (academic)	37,449	19.0	35,858	18.0	35,000	17.3
Business/vocational schools	26,796	13.6	21,921	11.0	24,093	11.9
Hospitals/sanatoriums	32,685	16.6	33,854	17.0	34,423	17.1
Health organizations and agencies	32,541	16.5	33,147	16.7	31,967	15.8
Rehabilitation facilities	62,461	31.7	64,076	32.2	59,383	29.4
Welfare agencies	13,117	6.7	13,297	6.7	13,027	6.5
Private organizations and agencies, NEC	50,148	25.5	47,687	24.0	42,419	21.0
Individuals (private)	87,918	44.7	89,028	44.8	87,951	43.6
Work status at application						
Number reporting	202,518	100.0	215,690	100.0	219,690	100.0
Competitive labor market	37,277	18.4	39,047	18.1	37,834	17.2
Sheltered workshops	4,481	2.2	4,874	2.3	4,354	2.0
Self-employed	1,581	0.8	1,560	0.7	1,489	0.7
Business Enterprise Program 17/	46	- -	69	- -	65	- -
Homemakers	8,212	4.1	8,574	4.0	9,037	4.1
Unpaid family workers	369	0.2	379	0.2	364	0.2
Not working	150,552	74.3	161,191	74.7	166,547	75.8
Students	26,683	13.2	28,924	13.4	28,798	13.1
Trainees	2,018	1.0	2,537	1.2	2,273	1.0
Others	121,851	60.2	129,730	60.1	135,476	61.7

16/ Figures are not additive because some clients will receive services from more than one source as arranged for by the State VR agency.

17/ Managed by State VR agencies.

- - Less than 0.05 percent.

* Figures for persons rehabilitated are taken from Form RSA-113, Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report.

Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Items	1991		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All rehabilitations *	202,831	–	216,112	–	220,408	–
Work status at closure						
Number reporting	202,592	100.0	215,651	100.0	219,304	100.0
Competitive labor market	165,933	81.9	177,970	82.5	179,864	82.0
Sheltered workshops	10,873	5.4	11,716	5.4	13,012	5.9
Self-employed	5,122	2.5	4,973	2.3	5,150	2.3
Business Enterprise Program 17/	303	0.1	365	0.2	385	0.2
Homemakers	19,446	9.6	19,767	9.2	20,081	9.2
Unpaid family workers	892	0.4	872	0.4	812	0.4
Weekly earnings at application						
Number reporting	201,887	100.0	214,863	100.0	218,270	100.0
No earnings	158,059	78.3	168,338	78.3	173,461	79.5
Less than $100	14,866	7.4	15,913	7.4	15,657	7.2
$100 - $199	14,136	7.0	15,031	7.0	14,746	6.8
$200 and over	14,826	7.3	15,581	7.3	14,406	6.6
Mean earnings - all clients	$37.90		$37.90		$34.80	
Mean earnings - those with earnings	$174.80		$175.20		$169.70	
Weekly earnings at closure						
Number reporting	202,382	100.0	214,718	100.0	218,864	100.0
No earnings	20,306	10.0	20,375	9.5	20,843	9.5
Less than $100	29,299	14.5	31,063	14.5	31,867	14.6
$100 - $149	24,863	12.3	29,733	13.8	36,103	16.5
$150 - $199	37,028	18.3	38,409	17.9	37,867	17.3
$200 - $249	34,200	16.9	36,320	16.9	36,682	16.8
$250 - $299	18,151	9.0	18,944	8.8	18,736	8.6
$300 - $399	20,836	10.3	21,939	10.2	20,829	9.5
$400 and over	17,699	8.7	17,935	8.4	15,937	7.3
Mean earnings - all clients	$194.30		$192.60		$185.50	
Mean earnings - those who worked	$215.90		$212.80		$205.00	

* Figures for persons rehabilitated are taken from Form RSA-113, Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report.

Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Items	1991		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All rehabilitations *	202,831	–	216,112	–	220,408	–
Primary source of support at application 18/						
Number reporting	202,373	100.0	214,538	100.0	218,805	100.0
Client income	36,965	18.3	39,574	18.4	39,274	17.9
Family and friends	90,103	44.5	96,169	44.8	99,092	45.3
Private relief agency	797	0.4	877	0.4	935	0.4
Public assistance	29,817	14.7	32,664	15.2	33,365	15.2
Public institution	5,994	3.0	5,932	2.8	5,938	2.7
Workers' Compensation	5,497	2.7	5,650	2.6	5,374	2.5
Social Security Disability Insurance	11,048	5.5	11,471	5.3	11,455	5.2
Other public sources	10,316	5.1	10,642	5.0	11,664	5.3
All other sources	11,836	5.8	11,559	5.4	11,708	5.4
Primary source of support at closure 18/						
Number reporting	166,393	100.0				
Client income	128,566	77.3				
Family and friends	15,317	9.2				
Private relief agency	93	0.1				
Public assistance	9,649	5.8				
Public institution	368	0.2		NA		NA
Workers' Compensation	198	0.1				
Social Security Disability Insurance	5,662	3.4				
Other public sources	3,559	2.1				
All other sources	2,881	1.7				

18/ This is the client's largest single source of economic support.

NA Not available.

* Figures for persons rehabilitated are taken from Form RSA-113, Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report.

Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Items	1991		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All rehabilitations *	202,831	–	216,112	–	220,408	–
Occupation at closure						
Number reporting	200,686	100.0	214,869	100.0	218,971	100.0
Professional, technical and managerial 19/	28,097	14.0	29,813	13.9	29,973	13.7
Medicine & health	4,547	2.3	4,535	2.1	4,582	2.1
Education	3,672	1.8	3,658	1.7	3,585	1.6
Managers & officials, NEC	4,499	2.2	4,738	2.2	4,762	2.2
All other professionals	15,379	7.7	16,882	7.9	17,044	7.8
Clerical	28,726	14.3	31,787	14.8	31,914	14.6
Stenography, typing, filing	10,903	5.4	12,419	5.8	12,650	5.8
Computing, account-recording	9,337	4.7	10,337	4.8	10,197	4.7
All other clerical	8,486	4.2	9,031	4.2	9,067	4.1
Sales 19/	10,741	5.4	11,281	5.3	10,870	5.0
Services	48,176	24.0	49,698	23.1	50,075	22.9
Domestic	2,992	1.5	3,058	1.4	3,331	1.5
Food and beverage preparation	17,328	8.6	17,898	8.3	17,686	8.1
Building	10,630	5.3	11,413	5.3	11,692	5.3
All other services	17,226	8.6	17,329	8.1	17,366	7.9
Agricultural	5,123	2.6	5,496	2.6	5,369	2.5
Industrial	50,958	25.4	57,122	26.6	59,861	27.3
Processing	3,431	1.7	3,881	1.8	4,167	1.9
Machine trades	10,409	5.2	11,571	5.4	12,799	5.8
Benchwork	9,019	4.5	10,640	5.0	11,614	5.3
Structural	13,610	6.8	15,422	7.2	15,669	7.2
Miscellaneous	14,489	7.2	15,608	7.3	15,612	7.1
Homemakers	19,446	9.7	19,767	9.2	20,077	9.1
All other occupations	9,419	4.7	9,905	4.6	10,828	4.9

19/ Includes vending stand personnel under the Randolph-Sheppard Act.

* Figures for persons rehabilitated are taken from Form RSA-113, Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report.

Reasons for Closure for Persons Not Accepted for Services and Not Rehabilitated by State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991

Reasons for closure	1991		1990		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Applicants not accepted for VR 20/ *	**266,948**	–	**267,023**	–	**263,981**	–
Number reporting	**266,293**	**100.0**	**266,525**	**100.0**	**261,716**	**100.0**
Unable to locate	46,116	17.3	46,626	17.5	45,840	17.5
Handicap too severe	17,068	6.4	16,382	6.1	17,759	6.8
Refused services	76,922	28.8	73,880	27.7	71,638	27.2
Death	1,459	0.6	1,509	0.6	1,503	0.6
Institutionalized	3,873	1.5	3,786	1.4	4,037	1.5
Transferred to another agency	4,115	1.6	4,110	1.5	3,919	1.5
Failed to cooperate	52,811	19.8	56,766	21.3	55,989	21.5
No disabling condition	11,307	4.3	11,312	4.2	11,242	4.3
No vocational handicap	16,070	6.0	16,483	6.2	16,098	6.2
Transportation not feasible	1,553	0.6	848	0.3	739	0.3
Not in order of selection priority 21/	628	0.2	450	0.2	441	0.2
All other reasons	34,371	12.9	34,373	12.9	32,511	12.5
Total not rehabilitated *	**136,047**	–	**131,371**	–	**129,615**	–
Number reporting	**135,177**	**100.0**	**130,214**	**100.0**	**128,471**	**100.0**
Unable to locate	35,847	26.5	34,728	26.7	34,718	27.1
Handicap too severe	10,258	7.6	9,816	7.5	9,863	7.7
Refused services	34,583	25.6	32,128	24.7	31,339	24.3
Death	2,633	2.0	2,684	2.1	2,688	2.1
Institutionalized	3,739	2.8	3,466	2.7	3,698	2.9
Transferred to another agency	1,887	1.4	1,789	1.4	1,569	1.2
Failed to cooperate	28,317	21.0	28,586	22.0	27,625	21.5
Transportation not feasible	1,178	0.9	570	0.4	553	0.4
All other reasons	16,735	12.4	16,447	12.6	16,418	12.8

20/ Composed of closures from applicant and extended evaluation statuses.

21/ In some agencies, applicants are placed on a waiting list if they do not meet the order of selection priority which usually involves serving severely disabled persons first.

* Figures for persons not accepted and not rehabilitated are taken from Form RSA-113, Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report.

E

Post-employment Services and Annual Reviews of Ineligibility Determinations and Workshop Placements

Appendix E - Post-Employment Services and Annual Reviews of Ineligibility Determinations and Workshop Placements

Table 1 - Number and percent of rehabilitated persons receiving post-employment services (PES) and percent maintaining employment, Fiscal Years 1982 - 1992.....E-1

Table 2 - Number and percent of rehabilitated persons receiving post-employment services (PES), by type of agency and severity of disability, Fiscal Year 1992.....E-2

Table 3 - Number of ineligibility determination reviews conducted by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, and percent resulting in acceptance for services, Fiscal Years 1982 - 1992.....E-3

Table 4 - Number of workshop reviews conducted by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, and percent resulting in placements into competitive and self-employment, Fiscal Years 1982 -1992.....E-4

Table 1 - Number and percent of rehabilitated persons receiving post-employment services (PES), and percent maintaining employment, Fiscal Years 1982 - 1992

Fiscal Year	Persons getting PES		Percent getting PES 1/		Percent maintaining employment 2/	
	Total	Severely disabled	Total	Severely disabled	Total	Severely disabled
1992	20,512	17,066	9.9	12.2	80.0	80.4
1991	19,404	16,098	9.0	11.0	76.0	76.0
1990	19,403	15,704	8.8	10.7	80.7	80.7
1989	17,655	13,961	8.1	9.9	81.2	81.1
1988	14,520	11,033	6.6	8.1	78.2	81.1
1987	12,705	9,429	5.7	7.0	79.1	79.6
1986	11,655	8,544	5.1	6.3	76.5	76.3
1985	10,982	7,998	4.9	6.0	76.0	75.8
1984	9,712	7,091	4.5	5.7	76.8	77.2
1983	9,277	6,606	4.1	5.1	74.0	73.7
1982	9,323	6,358	3.7	4.6	75.0	75.0

1/ Percents are based on the number of persons rehabilitated by State vocational rehabilitation agencies in the previous fiscal year. They are referred to as the utilization rates.

2/ Maintaining or regaining current employment is the goal of post-employment services (PES). the percent is based on the number os cases for which PES have been completed or terminated which in Fiscal Year 1992 was 10,386 cases, of which 8,573 were severely disabled.

Table 2 - Number and percent of rehabilitated persons receiving post-employment services (PES), by type of agency and severity of disability, Fiscal Year 1992

Item	Severity Status		
	Total	Severely disabled	Non-severely disabled
1. Persons getting PES			
Type of agency			
Total	20,512	17,066	3,466
General/combined agency	18,249	14,979	3,270
Agency for the blind	2,263	2,087	176
2. Percent getting PES 1/			
Type of agency			
Total	9.9	12.2	5.5
General/combined agency	9.4	11.4	5.3
Agency for the blind	24.2	25.6	14.7

1/ Percents are based on the number of persons rehabilitated by State vocational rehabilitation agencies in the previous fiscal year. They are referred to as the utilization rates.

Table 3 - Number of ineligibility determination reviews conducted by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, and percent resulting in acceptance for services, Fiscal Years 1982-1992

Fiscal Year	Ineligibility reviews considered	Ineligibility reviews completed	Percent accepted for VR	Percent pre-acceptance 1/	Percent not accepted for VR	Percent not further considered 2/
1992	24,435	21,268	2.4	2.2	4.2	91.1
1991	23,551	19,992	2.2	2.5	3.1	92.2
1990	28,214	25,000	2.3	2.2	2.7	92.8
1989	28,531	22,721	2.5	2.6	3.0	91.9
1988	31,807	26,120	2.8	2.3	2.9	92.0
1987	32,210	25,242	2.9	2.7	2.8	91.7
1986	31,294	25,896	2.6	2.1	2.7	92.6
1985	34,837	28,129	2.2	2.3	2.3	93.1
1984	35,893	29,896	2.1	1.9	4.6	91.4
1983	40,855	34,372	2.7	2.1	2.8	92.4
1982	56,100 3/	48,736	2.8	1.8	2.5	93.0

1/ Case review resulted in re-entry into VR process, but no eligibility decision had been made as of the end of the fiscal year.

2/ Review took place, but no further consideration was required for reasons such as person moved, was not interested in services, died, was institutionalized, etc.

3/ Estimated.

NOTE: 1. Percents are based on the number of reviews completed.

2. The figures for FY 1991 shown here are updates of those presented in the previous year's report.

Table 4 - Number of workshop reviews conducted by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, and percent resulting in placements into competitive and self-employment, Fiscal Years 1982-1992

Fiscal Year	Workshop reviews considered	Workshop reviews completed	Percent placed competitively 1/	Percent pre-acceptance/PES 2/	Percent maintained in workshop	Percent not available 3/
1992	41,811	40,218	5.0	3.0	83.5	8.5
1991	40,249	38,009	5.3	3.3	82.6	8.8
1990	44,187	41,783	6.0	3.3	81.9	8.8
1989	42,913	40,504	6.7	3.6	80.5	9.2
1988	45,385	43,139	5.8	2.9	80.3	11.0
1987	47,007	43,968	4.7	6.0	80.8	8.6
1986	47,841	43,297	5.0	2.2	83.7	9.2
1985	45,807	41,927	5.2	2.0	83.5	9.3
1984	40,965	36,571	3.4	2.3	84.0	10.3
1983	38,055	34,052	4.2	2.1	84.2	9.6
1982	38,900 4/	35,018	4.5	3.5	84.2	7.8

1/ Case review resulted in placement into the competitive labor market or self-employment.

2/ Case review resulted in re-entry into the VR process or the delivery of post-employment services to maintain workshop employment.

3/ For whatever reason, the individual was not available for a review to take place.

4/ Estimated.

NOTE: 1. Percents are based on the number of reviews completed.
2. The figures for FY 1991 presented here are updates of those presented in the previous year's report.

F

Client Assistance Program

Appendix F - Client Assistance Program

Table 1 - Non-cases (informational/referral services) and cases handled by State Client Assistance Program (CAP) agencies: Number and percent change from previous year, FY 1988 - 1992 ..... F-1

Table 2 - Total number of individuals served, non-cases (informational/referral services) and cases handled by State Client Assistance Program (CAP) agencies, FY 1985 - 1992 ..... F-2

Figure 1 - Number of individuals served by State CAP agencies, FY 1985 - 1992 ..... F-3

Table 3 - Total number of individuals served, non-cases (informational/referral services) and cases handled by State Client Assistance Program (CAP), and non-cases as a percent of total served, Fiscal Years 1985 - 1992 . F-4

Table 4 - Total cases handled by State Client Assistance Program (CAP) agencies: Number and percent distribution, FY 1990 - 1992 ..... F-5

Table 5 - Percent distribution of program data items, FY 1992 ..... F-6

Figure 2 - Number of cases handled by CAP agencies during FY 1992, by age F-9

Figure 3 - Number of cases handled by CAP agencies during FY 1992, by sex F-10

Figure 4 - Number of cases handled by CAP agencies during FY 1992, by race/ethnicity F-11

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Figure 6 - Source of person's concern for CAP cases handled during FY 1992 ..... F-13

Figure 7 - Problem areas for CAP cases handled during FY 1992 ..... F-14

Figure 8 - Major disabling conditions of cases handled by CAP agencies during FY 1992 ..... F-15

Figure 9 - Types of services provided to CAP cases handled by CAP agencies during FY 1992 ..... F-16

Table 1 - Non-cases (informational/referral services) and cases handled by State Client Assistance Program (CAP) agencies: Number and percent change from previous year, Fiscal Years 1988 - 1992

Item	1992		1991		1990		1989		1988	
	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year
Non-cases (informational/ referral services)	49,305	+19.9	41,110	- 0.5	41,302	+ 7.8	38,325	+10.4	34,721	+11.5
Total cases handled										
Number available	10,803	- 3.3	11,177	- 4.8	11,742	- 2.2	12,008	- 5.3	12,683	- 6.6
On hand, Oct. 1	3,010	**	3,011	+ 7.3	2,806	- 1.4	2,847	- 2.9	2,933	- 1.0
New since Oct. 1	7,793	- 4.6	8,166	- 8.6	8,936	- 2.5	9,161	- 6.0	9,750	- 8.1
Cases closed during year	7,476	- 7.5	8,082	- 7.6	8,743	- 2.5	8,966	- 8.4	9,793	- 5.6
Cases pending, Sept. 30	3,327	+ 7.5	3,095	+ 3.2	2,999	- 1.4	3,042	+ 5.3	2,890	- 9.9

** Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table 2 - Total number of individuals served, non-cases (informational/referral services) and cases handled by State Client Assistance Program (CAP) agencies, Fiscal Years 1985 - 1992

Fiscal Year	Total individuals served		Non-cases (informational/ referral services)		Cases handled	
	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year	Number	Percent change from prior year
1992	60,108	+ 15.0	49,305	+ 19.9	10,803	- 3.3
1991	52,287	- 1.4	41,110	- 0.5	11,177	- 4.8
1990	53,044	+ 5.4	41,302	+ 7.8	11,742	- 2.2
1989	50,333	+ 6.2	38,325	+ 10.4	12,008	- 5.3
1988	47,404	+ 6.0	34,721	+ 11.5	12,683	- 6.6
1987	44,711	+ 14.5	31,133	+ 22.0	13,578	+ 0.3
1986	39,054	+ 31.7	25,523	+ 43.0	13,531	+ 14.7
1985	29,646	1/	17,848	2/	11,798	2/

1/ Initial reporting period.

Figure 1 - Number of Individuals Served by State CAP Agencies, FY 1985 - 1992

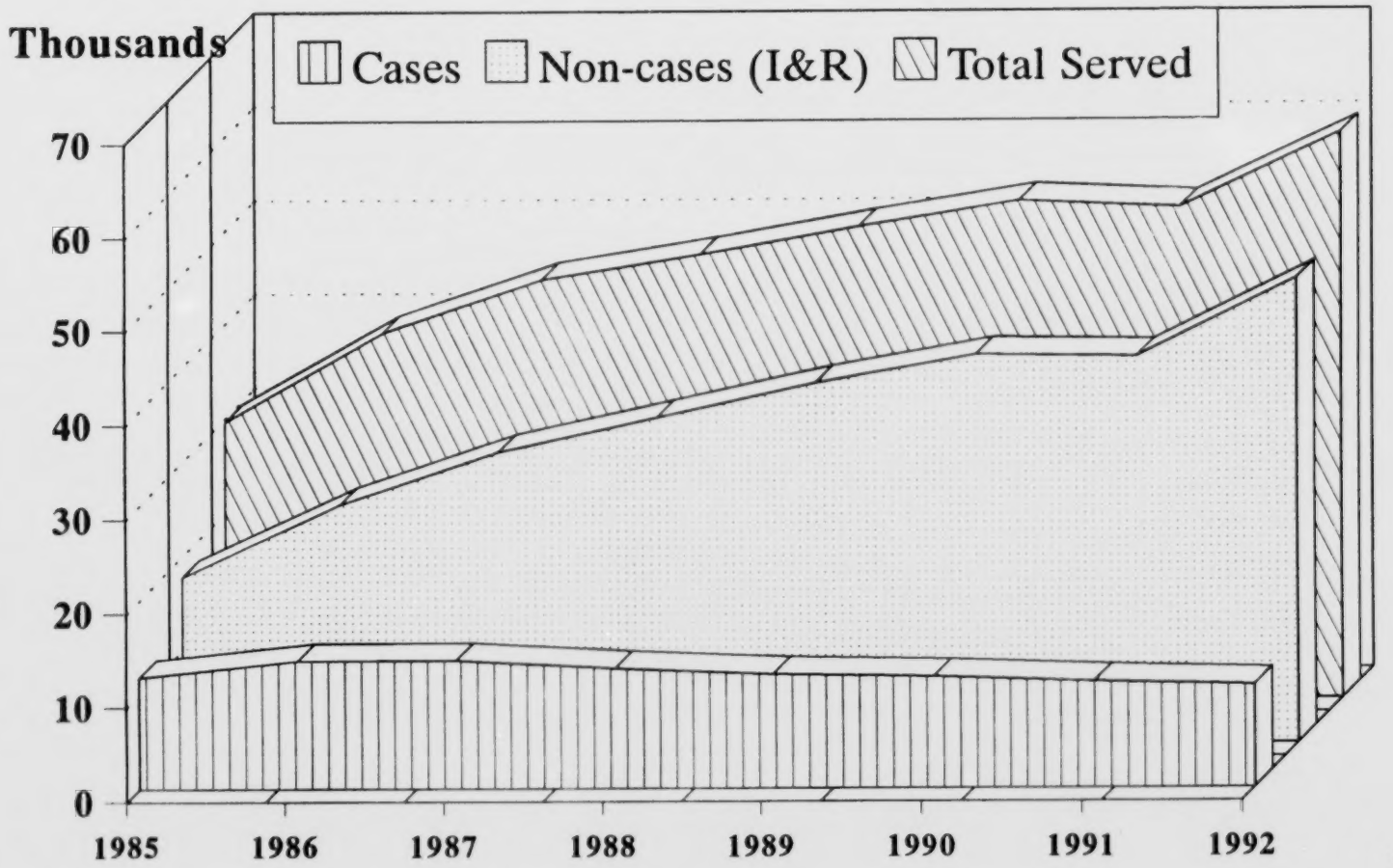


Table 3 - Total number of individuals served, non-cases (informational/referral services) and cases handled by State Client Assistance Program (CAP) agencies, Fiscal Years 1985 - 1992

Fiscal Year	Total individuals served	Non-cases (informational/ referral services)	Cases handled	Non-cases as a percent of total served
1992	60,108	49,305	10,803	82.0
1991	52,287	41,110	11,177	78.6
1990	53,044	41,302	11,742	77.9
1989	50,333	38,325	12,008	76.1
1988	47,404	34,721	12,683	73.2
1987	44,711	31,133	13,578	69.6
1986	39,054	25,523	13,531	65.4
1985	29,646	17,848	11,798	60.2

Table 4 - Total cases handled by State Client Assistance Program (CAP) agencies: Number and percent distribution, Fiscal Years 1990 - 1992

Item	Fiscal Year					
	1992		1991		1990	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Number available	10,803	100.0	11,177	100.0	11,742	100.0
On hand, Oct. 1	3,010	27.9	3,011	26.9	2,806	23.9
New since Oct. 1	7,793	72.1	8,166	73.1	8,936	76.1
Cases closed during year	7,476	69.2	8,082	72.3	8,743	74.5
Cases pending, Sept. 30	3,327	30.8	3,095	27.7	2,999	25.5

Table 5 - Percent distribution of program data items, Fiscal Year 1992

Program data item	Number	Percent of total
Total cases handled	10,803	100.0
Age (as of October 1)		
Under 21 years	840	7.8
21 - 25 years	1,598	14.8
26 - 40 years	4,926	45.6
41 - 59 years	2,841	26.3
60 - 64 years	169	1.6
65 years and over	85	0.8
Unknown/not reported	344	3.2
Sex		
Females	4,538	42.0
Males	6,265	58.0
Race/ethnicity 1/		
White	8,462	78.4
Black (African American)	1,444	13.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	109	1.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	196	1.8
Unknown/not reported	592	5.5
Hispanic	659	6.1
Types of individuals served 2/		
Applicants/clients of VR	10,588	98.0
Applicants/clients of IL	275	2.5
Applicants/clients of Special Projects	140	1.3
Applicants/clients of Non-VR facilities	356	3.3
Source of person's concern 2/		
State Vr agency only	9,573	88.6
Other Rehab Act sources only	442	4.1
Both VR agency and other sources (Rehab Act)	788	7.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5 - Percent distribution of program data items, Fiscal Year 1992 (continued)

Program data item	Number	Percent of total
Total cases handled	10,803	100.0
Problem areas 2/		
Information desired	4,438	41.1
Client-staff conflict	2,449	22.7
Communication related	2,405	22.3
Service related	5,770	53.4
Related to client's eligibility/application	2,846	26.3
Other problems	921	8.5
Non-Rehab Act related	368	3.4
Major disabling conditions		
Visual impairments	1,087	10.1
Hearing impairments	671	6.2
Orthopedic impairments	2,670	24.8
Absence of extremities	187	1.7
Mental illness	1,788	16.6
Substance abuse	700	6.5
Mental retardation	303	2.8
Specific learning disorders (SLD)	877	8.1
Neurological disorders	979	9.1
Respiratory/heart conditions	327	3.0
All other disabilities	912	8.5
Disability unknown	300	2.8
Traumatic brain injured	439	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

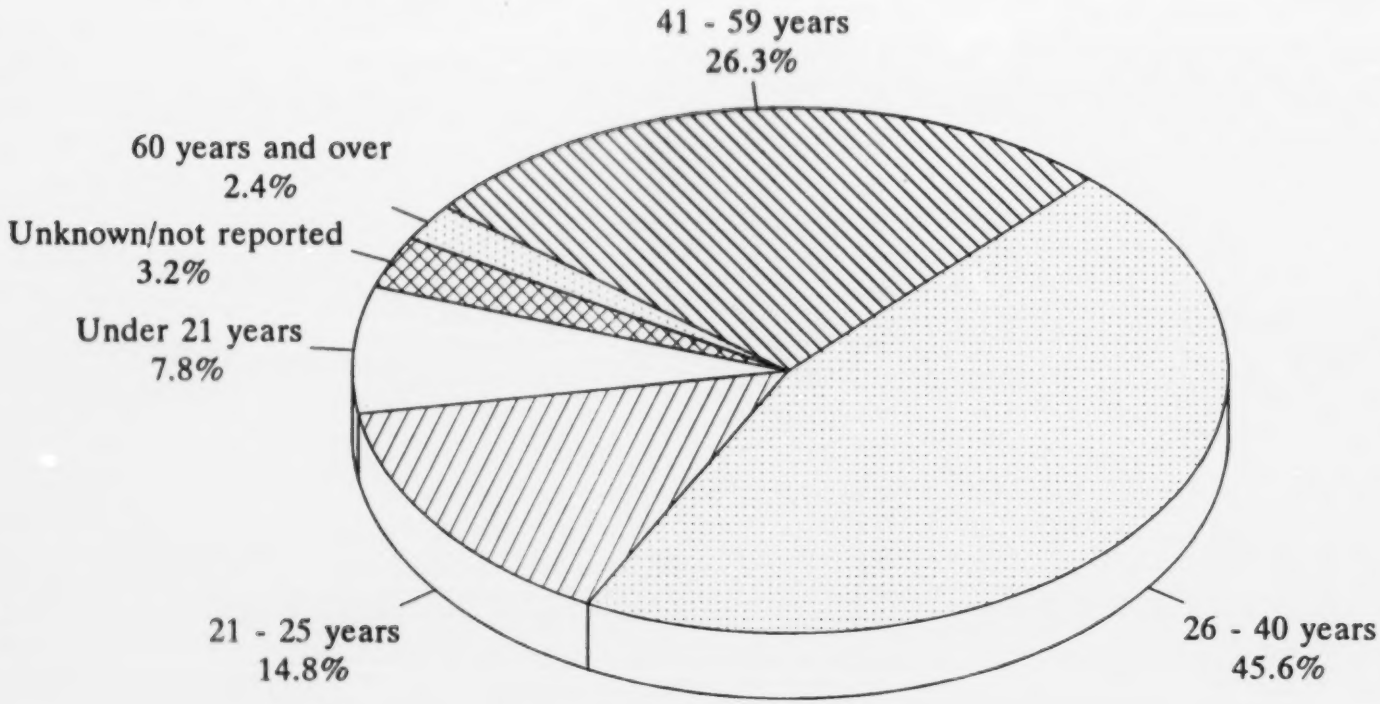
Table 5 - Percent distribution of program data items, Fiscal Year 1992 (continued)

Program data item	Number	Percent of total
Total cases handled	10,803	100.0
Types of services provided 2/		
Informational/referral	7,017	65.0
Advisory/interpretational	7,692	71.2
Mediation/negotiation	5,276	48.9
Administrative (informal reviews)	765	7.1
Formal appeals procedures/fair hearings	269	2.5
Legal	77	0.7
Transportation	129	1.2

1/ Percentages are not additive because Hispanics are also identified by race.

2/ Percentages are not additive because individuals may report more than one type of program affiliation, problem area or service provided.

Figure 2 - Number of Cases Handled by CAP Agencies During FY 1992, by Age



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Age (as of October 1)

Figure 3 - Number of Cases Handled by CAP Agencies During FY 1992, by Sex

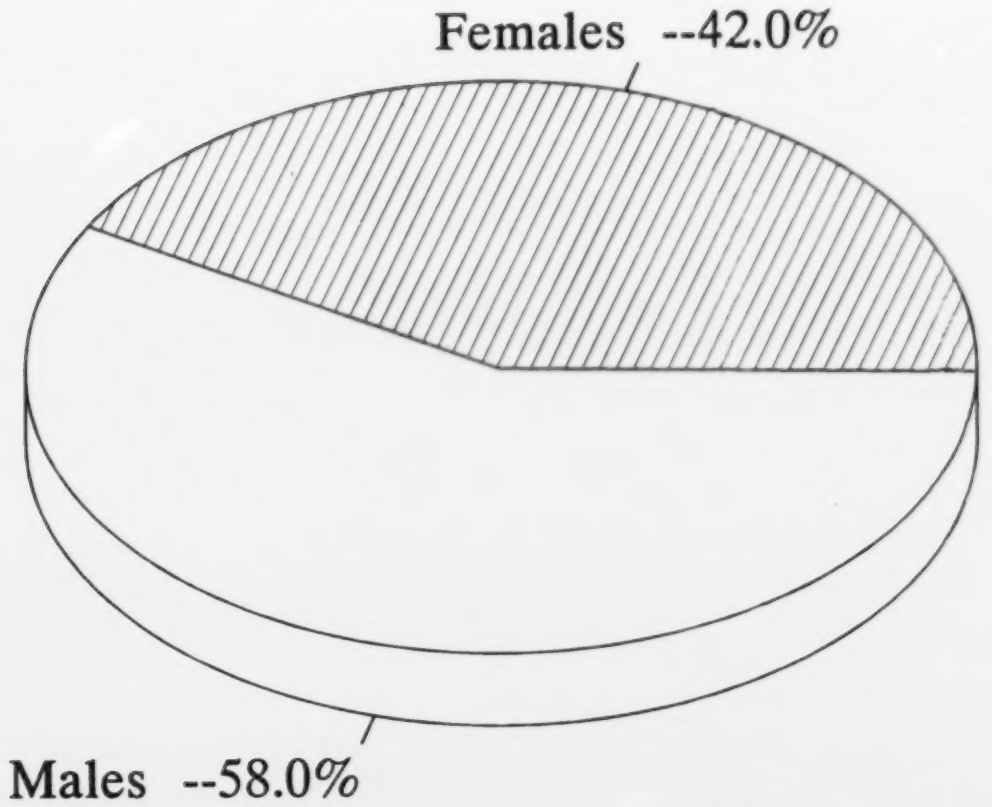
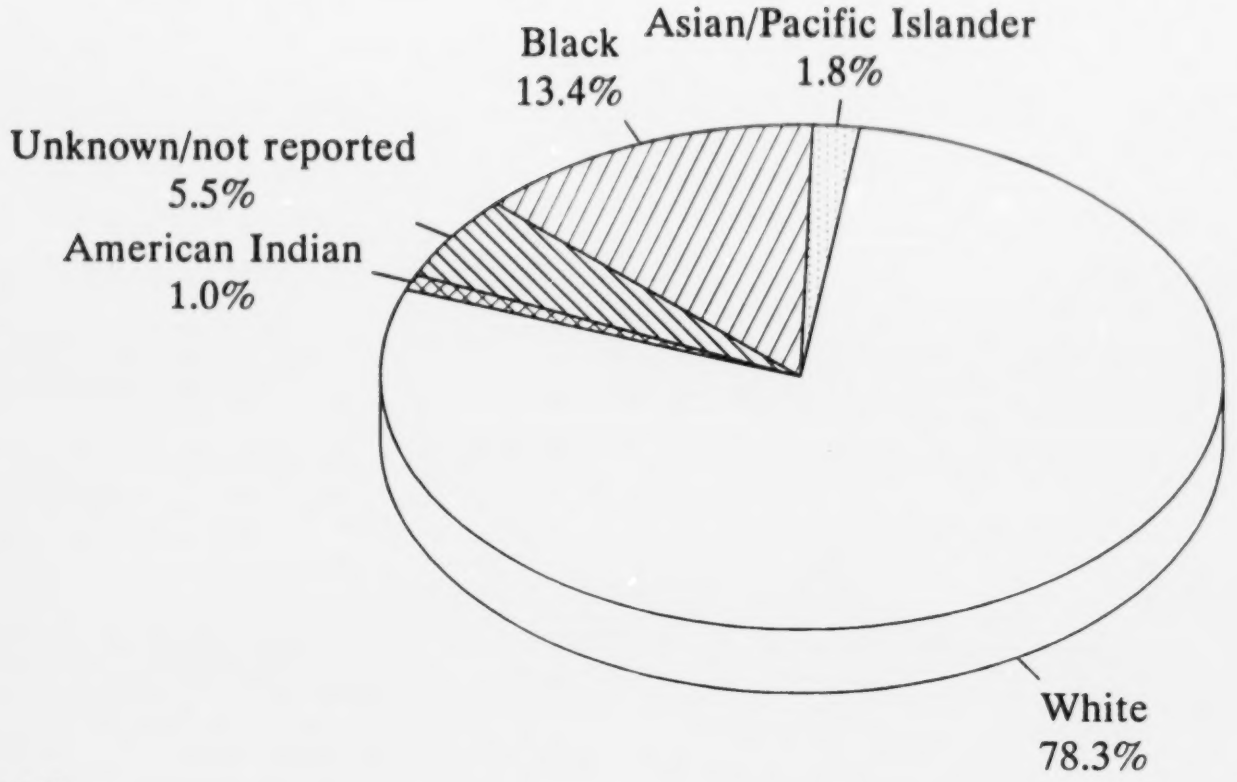


Figure 4 - Number of Cases Handled by CAP Agencies During FY 1992, by Race/Ethnicity



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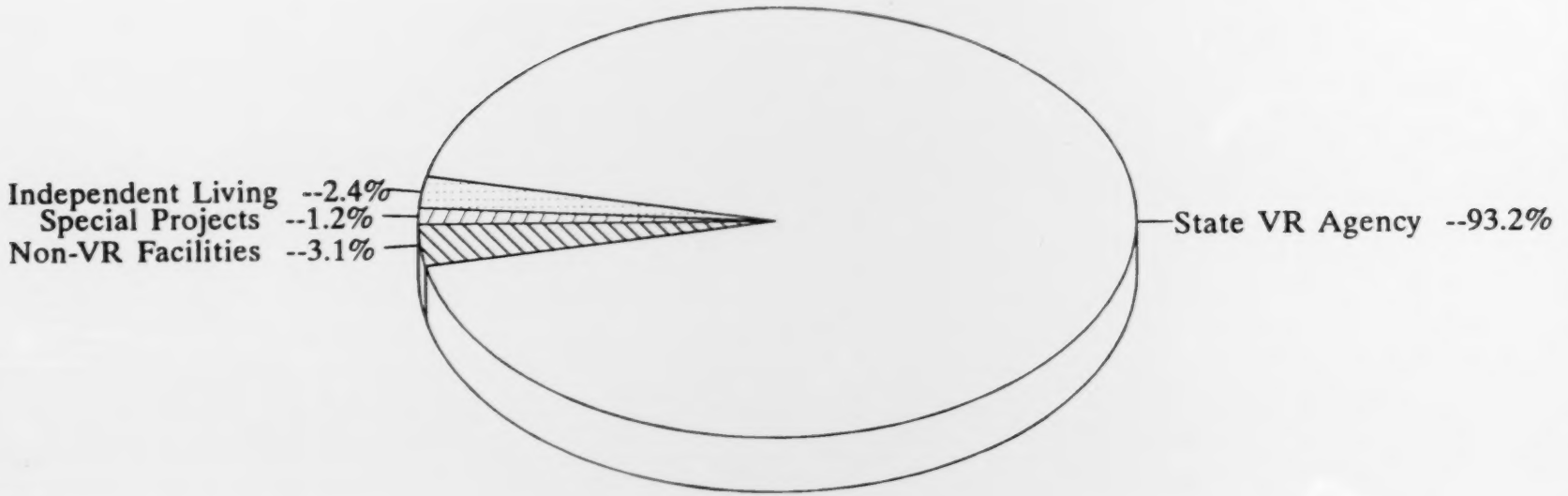
Hispanics accounted for 6.1 percent of the total cases handled, and are also identified by race.

Figure 5 - Types of Individuals Served for Cases Handled by CAP Agencies During FY 1992



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Percentages are not additive because individuals may be applicants/clients of more than one Rehab Act program when they come to CAP agencies.

Figure 6 - Source of Person's Concern for CAP Cases Handled During FY 1992

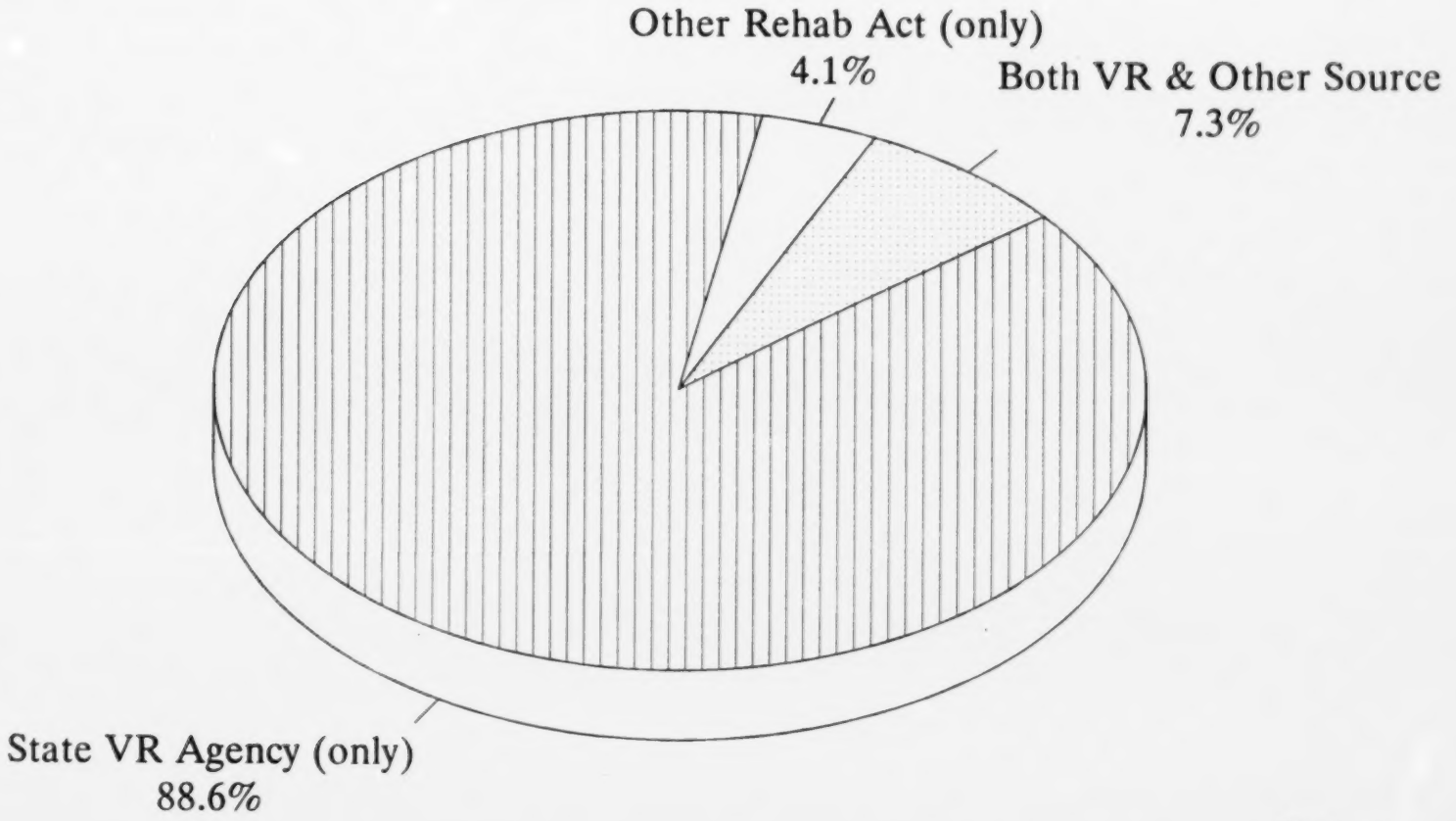
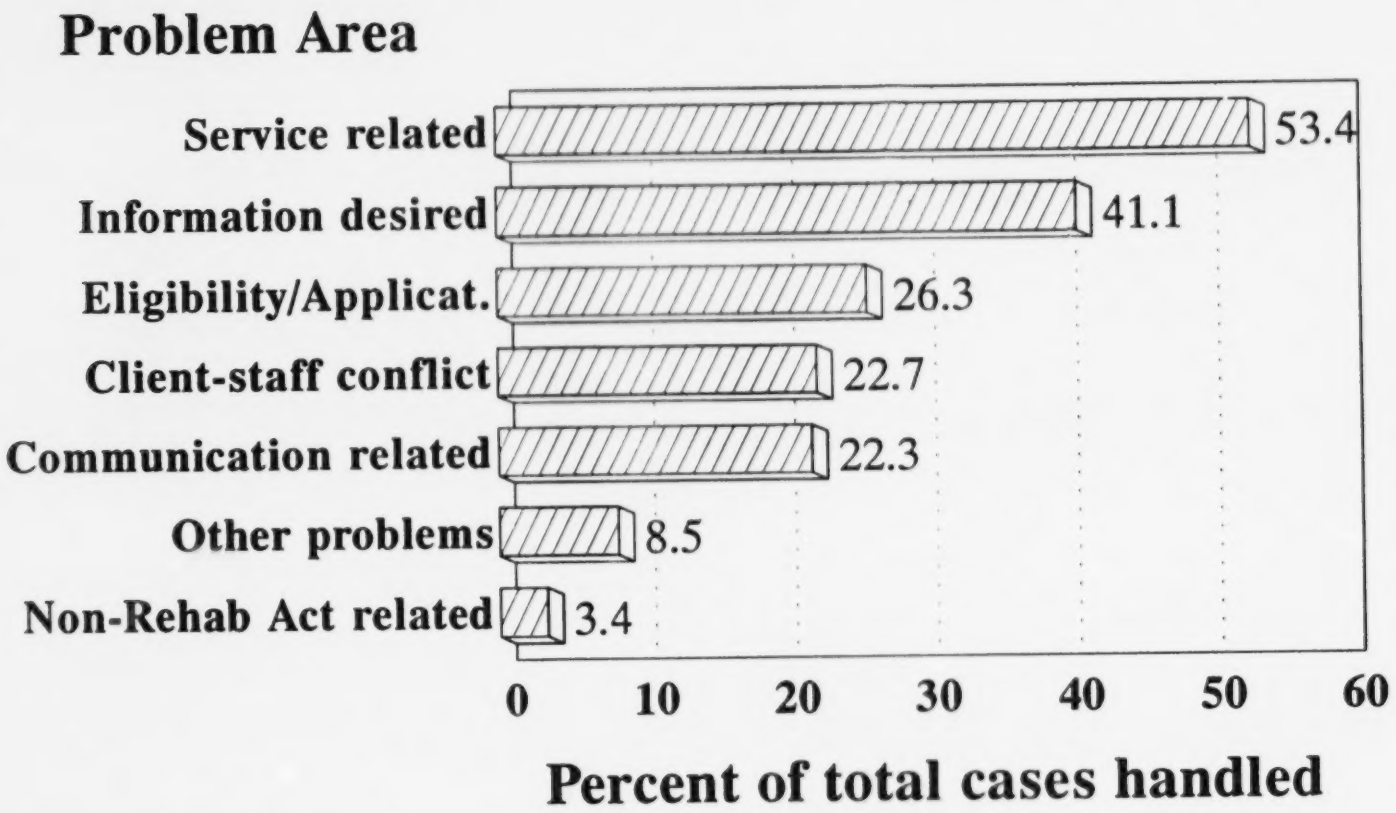
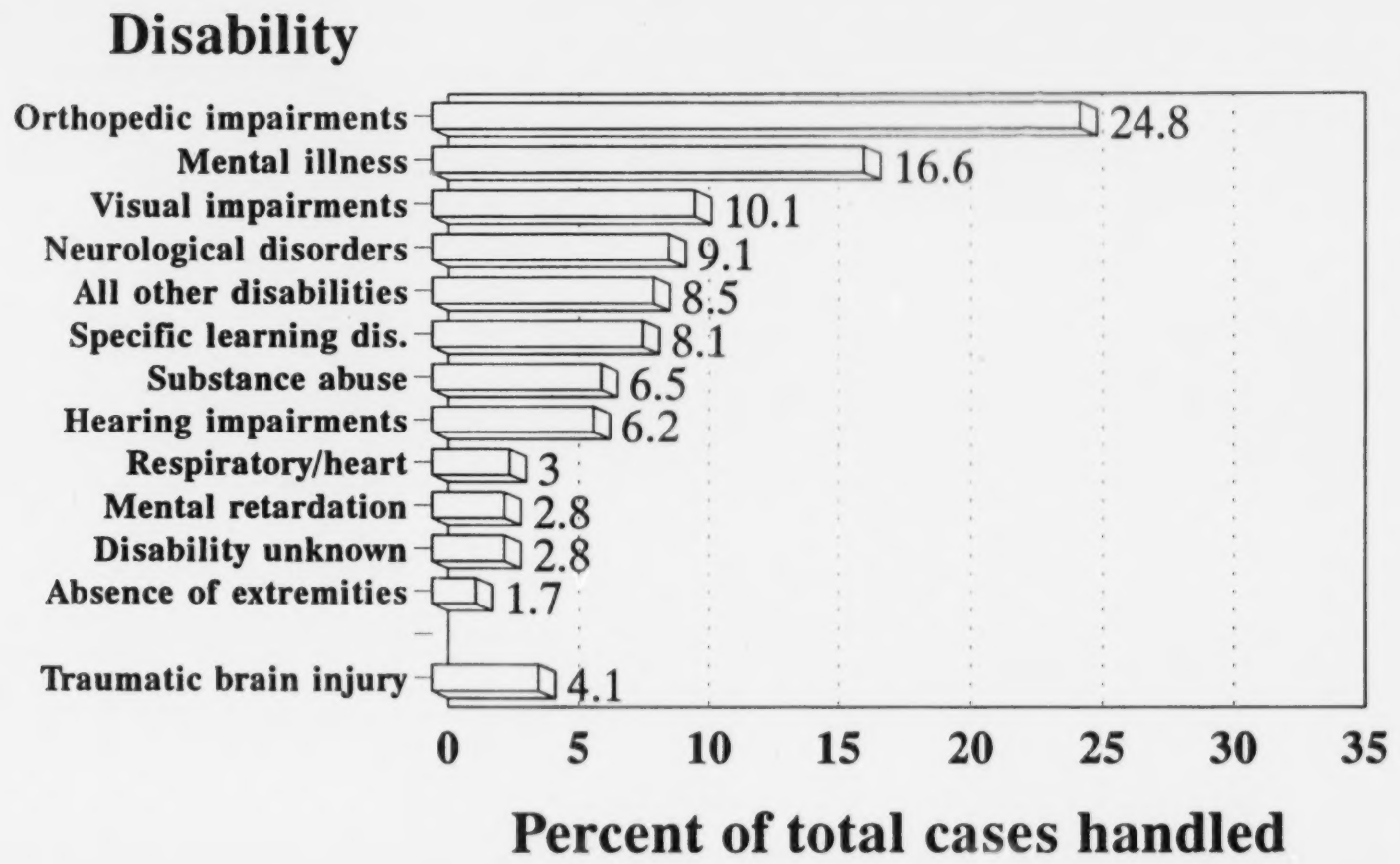


Figure 7 - Problem Areas for CAP Cases Handled During FY 1992



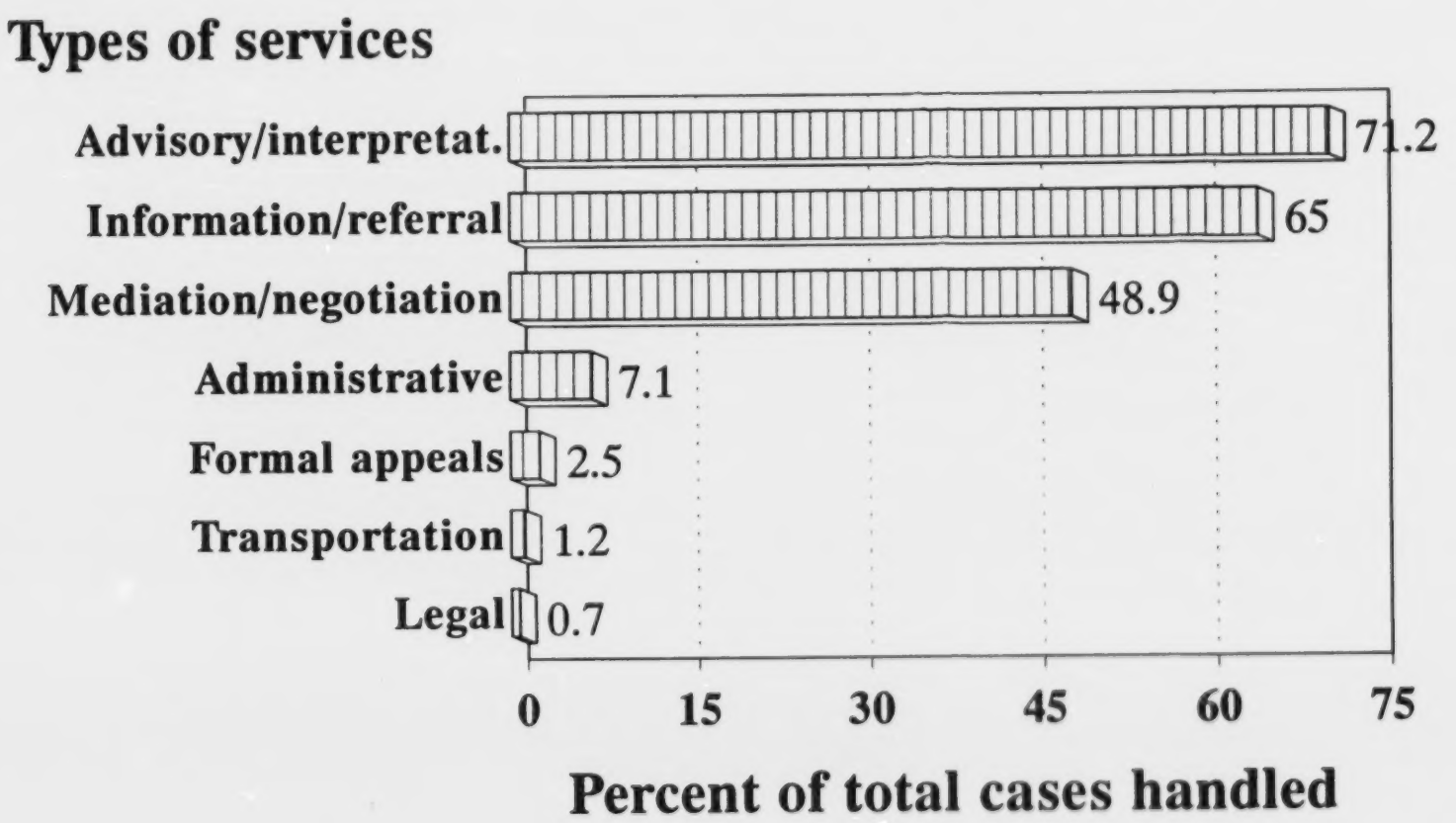
Percentages are not additive because client may report more than one problem area.

Figure 8 - Major Disabling Conditions of Cases Handled by CAP Agencies During FY 1992



Traumatic brain injury is a cause of disabilities and not a condition.

Figure 9 - Types of Services Provided to Cases Handled by CAP Agencies During FY 1992



Percentages are not additive because client may report more than one service.

G

Applicant/Client Appeals

Appendix G - Applicant/Client Appeals

Table 1 - Appeals handled by impartial hearing officers (IHO) in State vocational rehabilitation (VR) agencies: Number and percent distribution, FY 1992 ..... G-1

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Table 8 - Impartial hearing officer (IHO) decisions handled by State directors of vocational rehabilitation (VR) agencies: Number and percent handled with assistance from Client Assistance Program (CAP), FY 1992 ..... G-8

Table 1 - Appeals handled by impartial hearing officers (IHO) in State vocational rehabilitation (VR) agencies: Number and percent distribution, FY 1992 1/

Appeals handled by impartial hearing officer (IHO)	Number	Percent distribution	
Appeals in process, Oct. 1	159	18.1	--
New appeals since Oct. 1	721	81.9	--
Total available during year	880	100.0	--
Total resolved during year	729	82.8	100.0
Decisions favoring individual	109	12.4	15.0
Decisions favoring agency	270	30.7	37.0
Appeals resolved not requiring IHO decision	350	39.8	48.0
Appeals in process, Sept. 30	151	17.2	--

1/ Figures shown reflect data from the 57 State VR agencies that reported activity involving appeals for FY 1992.

Table 2 - Appeals handled by impartial hearing officers (IHO) in State vocational rehabilitation (VR) agencies: Number and percent change from a year ago, FY 1991 and 1992 1/

Appeals handled by impartial hearing officer (IHO)	Fiscal Year		Percent change from a year ago
	1992	1991	
Appeals in process, Oct. 1	159	228	- 30.3
New appeals since Oct. 1	721	647	+ 11.4
Total available during year	880	875	+ 0.6
Total resolved during year	729	732	- 0.4
Decisions favoring individual	109	117	- 6.8
Decisions favoring agency	270	303	- 10.9
Appeals resolved not requiring IHO decision	350	312	+ 12.2
Appeals in process, Sept. 30	151	143	+ 5.6

1/ Figures shown reflect data from the 50-plus State VR agencies that reported activity involving appeals for FY 1991 and 1992.

Table 3 - Impartial hearing officer (IHO) decisions handled by State directors of vocational rehabilitation (VR) agencies: Number and percent distribution, FY 1992 1/

IHO decisions handled by State director	Number	Percent distribution	
IHO decisions in process, Oct. 1	58	16.5	--
New IHO decisions since Oct. 1	294	83.5	--
Total available during year	352	100.0	--
Total concluded during year	330	93.8	100.0
IHO decisions not reviewed	155	44.0	47.0
IHO decisions sustained or reversed	147	41.8	44.5
Those favoring individual sustained	34	9.7	10.3
Those favoring individual reversed	11	3.1	3.3
Those favoring agency sustained	93	26.4	28.2
Those favoring agency reversed	9	2.6	2.7
IHO decisions concluded - no Director decision	28	8.0	8.5
IHO decisions in process, Sept. 30	22	6.2	--

1/ Figures shown reflect data from the 57 State VR agencies that reported activity involving appeals for FY 1992.

Table 4 - Impartial hearing officer (IHO) decisions handled by State directors of vocational rehabilitation (VR) agencies: Number and percent change from a year ago, FY 1991 - 1992 1/

IHO decisions handled by State director	Fiscal Year		Percent change from a year ago
	1992	1991	
IHO decisions in process, Oct. 1	58	26	+123.1
New IHO decisions since Oct. 1	294	349	- 15.8
Total available during year	352	375	- 6.1
Total concluded during year	330	354	- 6.8
IHO decisions not reviewed	155	170	- 8.8
IHO decisions sustained or reversed	147	175	- 16.0
Those favoring individual sustained	34	47	- 27.7
Those favoring individual reversed	11	5	2/
Those favoring agency sustained	93	116	- 19.8
Those favoring agency reversed	9	7	2/
IHO decisions concluded - no Director decision	28	9	2/
IHO decisions in process, Sept. 30	22	21	+ 4.8

1/ Figures shown reflect data from the 50-plus State VR agencies that reported activity involving appeals for FY 1991 and 1992.

2/ Percent change not shown for numbers less than 10.

Table 5 - Types of complaints/issues for appeals handled by impartial hearing officers (IHO) in State vocational rehabilitation (VR) agencies: Number and percent distribution, FY 1991 and 1992 1/

Types of complaints/issues	FY 1992		FY 1991	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total	880	100.0	875	100.0
Applicant eligibility for VR/EE	250	28.4	207	23.7
Client eligibility for further services	142	16.1	130	14.9
Nature/contents of IWRP	95	10.8	122	13.9
Delivery/quality of counseling service	28	3.2	11	1.3
Delivery/quality of other services	78	8.9	92	10.5
Cost of services	66	7.5	84	9.6
Nature/quality of rehabilitation closure	40	4.5	41	4.7
All other complaints/issues or complaints/issues not reported	181	20.6	188	21.5

1/ Figures shown reflect data from the 50-plus State VR agencies that reported activity involving appeals for FY 1991 and 1992.

Table 6 - Types of complaints/issues for impartial hearing officer (IHO) decisions handled by State directors of vocational rehabilitation (VR) agencies: Number and percent distribution, FY 1991 and 1992 1/

Types of complaints/issues	FY 1992		FY 1991	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total	352	100.0	367	100.0
Applicant eligibility for VR/EE	84	23.9	92	25.1
Client eligibility for further services	41	11.6	53	14.4
Nature/contents of IWRP	48	13.6	46	12.5
Delivery/quality of counseling service	9	2.6	2	0.5
Delivery/quality of other services	31	8.8	31	8.4
Cost of services	40	11.4	52	14.2
Nature/quality of rehabilitation closure	7	2.0	12	3.3
All other complaints/issues or complaints/issues not reported	92	26.1	79	21.5

1/ Figures shown reflect data from the 50-plus State VR agencies that reported activity involving appeals for FY 1991 and 1992.

Table 7 - Appeals handled by impartial hearing officers (IHO) in State vocational rehabilitation (VR) agencies: Number and percent handled with assistance from Client Assistance Program (CAP), FY 1992 1/

Appeals handled by impartial hearing officer (IHO)	Total handled	With CAP assistance	
		Number	Percent of total 2/
Appeals in process, Oct. 1	159	32	20.1
New appeals since Oct. 1	721	265	36.8
Total available during year	880	297	33.8
Total resolved during year	729	252	34.6
Decisions favoring individual	109	52	47.7
Decisions favoring agency	270	90	33.3
Appeals resolved not requiring IHO decision	350	110	31.4
Appeals in process, Sept. 30	151	45	29.8

1/ Figures shown reflect data from the 57 State VR agencies that reported activity involving appeals for FY 1992.

2/ Percentages based on total handled for each data element.

Table 8 - Impartial hearing officer (IHO) decisions handled by State directors of vocational rehabilitation (VR) agencies: Number and percent handled with assistance from Client Assistance Program (CAP), FY 1992 1/

IHO decisions handled by State director	Total handled	With CAP assistance	
		Number	Percent of total 2/
IHO decisions in process, Oct. 1	58	24	41.4
New IHO decisions since Oct. 1	294	120	40.8
Total available during year	352	144	40.9
Total concluded during year	330	139	42.1
IHO decisions not reviewed	155	59	38.1
IHO decisions sustained or reversed	147	69	46.9
Those favoring individual sustained	34	19	55.9
Those favoring individual reversed	11	8	72.7
Those favoring agency sustained	93	37	39.8
Those favoring agency reversed	9	5	55.6
IHO decisions concluded - no Director decision	28	11	39.3
IHO decisions in process, Sept. 30	22	5	22.7

1/ Figures shown reflect data from the 57 State VR agencies that reported activity involving appeals for FY 1992.

2/ Percentages are based on total handled for each data element.

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1/ Figures shown reflect data from the 57 State VR agencies that reported activity involving appeals for FY 1992.

2/ Percentages are based on total handled for each data element.

H

Services to and Outcomes for Persons with Severe Disabilities and Persons with Non-severe Disabilities

Appendix H - Services to and Outcomes for Persons with Severe Disabilities and Persons with Non-Severe Disabilities

Table 1 - Age at application of rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability H-1

Table 2 - Age at closure or rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability H-2

Table 3 - Work status in the week prior to application of rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability H-3

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Table 8 - Differences in weekly earnings at closure and at application of rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability H-8

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Table 10 - Hours worked in the week prior to closure by rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability H-10

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Table 12 - Hourly wage rate in the week prior to closure of rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability H-12

Table 1 - Age at application of rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability.

Age at Application	Severe		Nonsevere		All	
Under 18	10,378	(7.4)	4,836	(7.8)	15,214	(7.5)
18-19	12,378	(8.9)	6,412	(10.3)	18,790	(9.3)
20-24	18,029	(12.9)	7,289	(11.7)	25,318	(12.5)
25-34	38,546	(27.6)	18,906	(30.3)	57,452	(28.5)
35-44	29,272	(21.0)	14,195	(22.7)	43,467	(21.5)
45-54	15,914	(11.4)	6,855	(11.0)	22,769	(11.3)
55-64	8,863	(6.3)	2,939	(4.7)	11,802	(5.8)
65+	6,227	(4.5)	952	(1.5)	7,179	(3.6)
All ages	139,607	(100.0)	62,384	(100.0)	201,991	(100.0)
Mean		34.7		32.8		34.1
Median		32.0		31.2		31.8

Table 2 - Age at closure of rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability.

Age at Closure	Severe	Nonsevere	All
Under 18	543 (0.4)	308 (0.5)	851 (0.4)
18-19	7,323 (5.2)	3,704 (5.9)	11,027 (5.4)
20-24	25,326 (18.1)	11,405 (18.3)	36,731 (18.2)
25-34	39,648 (28.4)	19,031 (30.5)	58,679 (29.0)
35-44	32,177 (23.0)	15,671 (25.1)	47,848 (23.7)
45-54	17,806 (12.8)	7,773 (12.5)	25,579 (12.7)
55-64	9,964 (7.1)	3,401 (5.4)	13,365 (6.6)
65+	6,993 (5.0)	1,127 (1.8)	8,120 (4.0)
All ages	139,780 (100.0)	62,420 (100.0)	202,200 (100.0)
Mean	36.6	34.6	36.0
Median	33.8	32.8	33.5

Table 3 - Work status in the week prior to application of Rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability.

Work Status	Severe	Nonsevere	All
Competitive Labor	22,476 (16.1)	14,758 (23.6)	37,234 (18.4)
Sheltered workshop worker	4,332 (3.1)	147 (0.2)	4,479 (2.2)
Self-employed	963 (0.7)	613 (1.0)	1,576 (0.8)
State agency managed business enterprises	37 (*)	8 (*)	45 (*)
Homemaker	6,721 (4.8)	1,465 (2.4)	8,186 (4.1)
Unpaid family worker	274 (0.2)	95 (0.1)	369 (0.2)
Non-worker: Student	18,451 (13.2)	8,219 (13.2)	26,670 (13.2)
Non-worker: Trainee	1,648 (1.1)	368 (0.6)	2,016 (1.0)
Non-worker: Other	85,015 (60.8)	36,747 (58.9)	121,672 (60.2)
All	139,917 (100.0)	62,420 (100.0)	202,350 (100.0)

* Less than 0.1 percent

Table 4 - Work status in the week prior to closure of rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability.

Work status at closure	Severe	Nonsevere	All
Competitive labor market	108,281 (77.4)	57,560 (92.2)	165,841 (82.0)
Sheltered workshop worker	10,314 (7.4)	556 (0.9)	10,870 (5.4)
Self-employed	3,516 (2.5)	1,592 (2.6)	5,108 (2.5)
State agency managed business enterprise	276 (0.2)	27 (*)	303 (0.1)
Homemaker	16,826 (12.0)	2,510 (4.0)	19,336 (9.6)
Unpaid family worker	723 (0.5)	169 (0.3)	892 (0.4)
All	139,936 (100.0)	62,414 (100.0)	202,350 (100.0)

* Less than 0.1 percent

Table 5 - Work status in the week prior to application by work status in the week prior to closure for persons rehabilitated in FY 91 by severity of disability, percentage distribution.

Work Status At Application	Work Status at Closure: Competitive Labor Market	Sheltered Workshop Worker	Self-employed	St. Agency Managed BE*	Unpaid Homemaker	Family Worker	All	(N)
			SEVERE					
Competitive labor market	93.7	1.2	2.0	0.2	2.8	0.1	100	(22,469)
Sheltered workshop worker	70.9	27.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.1	100	(4,331)
Self-employed	45.5	1.7	46.2	0.1	5.7	0.8	100	(962)
State agency managed BE*	35.1	2.7	2.7	51.4	8.1	0.0	100	(37)
Homemaker	13.1	0.9	1.4	0.2	84.2	0.3	100	(6,718)
Unpaid Fam. worker	44.9	6.6	4.0	0.0	20.1	24.5	100	(274)
Nonworker Student	85.0	10.1	1.0	0.1	3.1	0.7	100	(18,445)
Nonworker - Other	77.3	7.9	2.7	0.2	11.4	0.5	100	(84,974)
Nonworker - Trainee	80.6	13.0	1.4	0.2	4.4	0.4	100	(1,641)
			NONSEVERE					
Competitive labor market	96.9	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	100	(14,748)
Sheltered workshop worker	82.3	14.3	2.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100	(147)
Self-employed	45.6	0.3	52.3	0.2	1.6	0.0	100	(612)
State agency managed BE*	87.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	(8)
Homemaker	25.5	0.4	2.0	0.1	71.1	0.9	100	(1,465)
Unpaid fam. worker	68.4	3.2	4.2	0.0	7.4	16.8	100	(95)
Nonworker - student	96.2	1.0	1.0	++	1.6	0.2	100	(8,218)
Nonworker - Other	93.0	1.1	2.4	++	3.1	0.3	100	(36,723)
Nonworker - Trainee	94.3	0.8	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.5	100	(365)

* BE = Business Enterprises
++ = Less than 0.1

Table 6 - Earnings in the week prior to application of rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability.

Weekly Earnings at Application ($)	Severe	Nonsevere	All
0	111,353 (79.8)	46,590 (74.8)	157,943 (78.3)
1 - 99	110,849 (7.8)	4,010 (6.4)	14,859 (7.4)
100 - 199	8,155 (5.9)	5,960 (9.6)	14,115 (7.0)
200 or more	9,166 (6.5)	5,690 (9.1)	14,806 (7.3)
All	139,473 (100.0)	62,250 (100.0)	201,723 (100.0)
Mean Earnings ($)	34.06	46.55	37.92

Table 7 - Earnings in the week prior to closure of rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability.

Weekly Earnings at Closure ($)	Severe	Nonsevere	All
0	17,536 (12.5)	2,684 (4.3)	20,220 (10.0)
1 - 99	25,516 (18.2)	3,767 (6.0)	29,283 (14.5)
100 - 149	17,976 (12.9)	6,872 (11.0)	24,848 (12.3)
150 - 199	24,073 (17.2)	12,937 (20.8)	37,010 (18.3)
200 - 249	20,809 (14.9)	13,376 (21.5)	34,185 (16.9)
250 - 299	10,835 (7.7)	7,314 (11.7)	18,149 (9.0)
300 - 399	12,393 (8.9)	8,429 (13.5)	20,822 (10.3)
400 or more	10,714 (7.7)	6,972 (11.2)	17,686 (8.8)
All	139,852 (100.0)	62,351 (100.0)	202,203 (100.0)
Mean earnings ($)	177.22	232.67	194.32

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Table 8 - Differences in weekly earnings at closure and at application of rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability.

Differences in Weekly Earnings ($)	Severe	Nonsevere	All
Loss	5,255 (3.8)	2,567 (4.1)	7,822 (3.9)
0	21,162 (15.2)	5,431 (8.7)	26,593 (13.2)
1 - 49	14,021 (10.0)	3,481 (5.6)	17,502 (8.7)
50 - 99	17,229 (12.4)	4,599 (7.4)	21,828 (10.8)
100 - 149	17,377 (12.5)	6,739 (10.8)	24,116 (12.0)
150 - 199	21,136 (15.2)	10,982 (17.7)	32,118 (15.9)
200 - 299	25,993 (18.7)	16,708 (26.9)	42,701 (21.2)
300 - 499	13,769 (9.8)	9,420 (15.2)	23,099 (11.5)
500 - 999	3,479 (2.4)	2,235 (3.6)	5,714 (2.8)
All	139,331 (100.0)	62,162 (100.0)	201,493 (100.0)
Mean difference ($)	143.20	185.92	156.38

Note: The difference is computed by subtracting the earnings in the week prior to application from the earnings in the week prior to closure for those cases who had valid data on earnings.

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Table 9 - Hours worked in the week prior to application by rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability.

Hours Worked	Severe	Nonsevere	All
0	112,412 (81.5)	47,199 (76.8)	159,611 (80.0)
1 - 19	3,980 (2.9)	1,906 (3.1)	5,886 (3.0)
20 - 34	8,865 (6.4)	4,076 (6.6)	12,941 (6.5)
35 - 44	12,124 (8.8)	7,783 (12.7)	19,907 (10.0)
45 or more	595 (0.4)	466 (0.8)	1,061 (0.5)
All	137,976 (100.0)	61,430 (100.0)	199,406 (100.0)
Mean	5.63	7.43	6.19

Table 10 - Hours worked in the week prior to closure by rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability.

Hours Worked	Severe	Nonsevere	All
0	17,723 (13.1)	2,821 (4.7)	20,544 (10.5)
1 - 19	5,440 (4.0)	1,036 (1.7)	6,476 (3.3)
20 - 34	35,205 (26.0)	9,558 (15.9)	44,763 (22.9)
35 - 44	74,102 (54.8)	45,000 (74.8)	119,102 (60.9)
45 or more	2,861 (2.1)	1,728 (2.9)	4,589 (2.4)
All	135,331 (100.0)	60,143 (100.0)	195,474 (100.0)
Mean	29.86	35.60	31.62

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Table 11 - Hourly wage rate in the week prior to application of rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability.

Wage Rate ($)	Severe	Nonsevere	All
0	111,353 (81.3)	46,590 (76.6)	157,943 (79.9)
Under 3	5,413 (4.0)	1,368 (2.3)	6,781 (3.4)
3 - 3.99	4,758 (3.5)	3,117 (5.1)	7,875 (4.0)
4 - 4.99	3,995 (2.9)	2,691 (4.4)	6,686 (3.4)
5 - 5.99	3,588 (2.6)	2,390 (4.0)	5,978 (3.0)
6 - 6.99	2,197 (1.6)	1,442 (2.4)	3,639 (1.8)
7 - 7.99	1,426 (1.0)	933 (1.5)	2,359 (1.2)
8 - 8.99	1,055 (0.7)	569 (0.9)	1,574 (0.8)
9 - 9.99	540 (0.4)	299 (0.5)	839 (0.4)
10 - 14.99	1,733 (1.3)	977 (1.6)	2,710 (1.4)
15 or more	909 (0.7)	455 (0.7)	1,354 (0.7)
All	136,917 (100.0)	60,821 (100.0)	199,738 (100.0)
Mean ($)	1.04	1.38	1.14

Table 12 - Hourly wage rate in the week prior to closure of rehabilitated persons in FY 91 by severity of disability.

Wage Rate ($)	Severe	Nonsevere	All
0	17,536 (13.0)	2,684 (4.5)	20,220 (10.4)
under 3	13,319 (9.9)	2,049 (3.4)	15,368 (7.9)
3 - 3.99	12,161 (9.0)	4,744 (7.9)	16,905 (8.7)
4 - 4.99	29,537 (21.9)	12,144 (20.2)	41,681 (21.4)
5 - 5.99	21,075 (15.6)	11,859 (19.8)	32,934 (16.9)
6 - 6.99	12,750 (9.4)	8,115 (13.5)	20,865 (10.7)
7 - 7.99	8,561 (6.3)	5,462 (9.1)	14,023 (7.2)
8 - 8.99	5,673 (4.2)	3,717 (6.2)	9,390 (4.8)
9 - 9.99	2,949 (2.2)	2,078 (3.5)	5,027 (2.5)
10 - 14.99	8,853 (6.5)	5,629 (9.4)	14,462 (7.4)
15 or more	2,748 (2.0)	1,525 (2.5)	4,273 (2.1)
All	135,142 (100.0)	60,006 (100.0)	195,148 (100.0)
Mean ($)	5.02	6.19	5.38

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Comprehensive Services for Independent Living

Table 1 - Caseload data reported by State Independent Living Rehabilitation (ILR) agencies: Number and percent change, FY 1991 and 1992 1/

Items	FY 1991 Number	FY 1992 Number	Percent change
Pre-active caseload			
Cases on hand, Oct. 1	4,640	4,751	- 2.4
New applicants	12,599	11,018	- 12.5
Total available	17,239	15,769	- 8.5
Cases accepted for ILR	9,436	7,901	- 16.3
Cases not accepted for ILR	3,291	3,686	+ 12.2
Remaining, Sept. 30	4,512	4,182	+ 7.3
Active caseload			
Cases on hand, Oct. 1	8,787	9,400	+ 7.0
Accepted since Oct. 1	9,436	7,927	- 16.0
Total available	18,223	17,327	- 4.9
Cases closed	8,285	7,786	- 6.0
Remaining, Sept. 30	9,938	9,541	- 4.0

1/ Data are preliminary and encompass 70 of the 79 agencies which provide Comprehensive Services for Independent Living.

Table 2 - Caseload data reported by State Independent Living Rehabilitation (ILR) agencies: Percent distribution, FY 1992 1/

Items	FY 1992 Number	Percent distribution
Pre-active caseload		
Cases on hand, Oct. 1	4,512	25.6
New applicants	11,018	74.4
Total available	15,769	100.0
Cases accepted for ILR	7,901	51.9
Cases not accepted for ILR	3,686	21.3
Remaining, Sept. 30	4,182	26.8
Active caseload		
Cases on hand, Oct. 1	9,400	53.2
Accepted since Oct. 1	7,927	46.8
Total available	17,327	100.0
Cases closed	7,786	45.0
Remaining, Sept. 30	9,541	55.0

1/ Data are preliminary and encompass 77 of the 79 agencies which provide Comprehensive Services for Independent Living.

Table 3 - Profile of clients served by State Independent Living Rehabilitation (ILR) agencies, FY 1992 1/

Items	Number	Percent
Total clients served	17,327	100.0
Age (at closure or at end of year)		
Under 6 years	340	2.0
6 - 17 years	835	4.8
17 - 22 years	839	4.8
23 - 54 years	7,559	43.6
55 - 64 years	2,106	12.2
65 years and over	5,552	32.0
Not available	96	0.6
Sex		
Female	9,580	55.3
Male	7,747	45.7
Race/ethnicity		
Caucasian	14,125	81.5
African American	2,745	15.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native	266	1.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	134	0.8
Other	57	0.3
Hispanic	449	2.6
Not of Hispanic origin	16,878	97.4

1/ Data are preliminary and encompass 77 of the 79 agencies which provide Comprehensive Services for Independent Living.

Table 3 - Profile of clients served by State Independent Living Rehabilitation (ILR) agencies, FY 1992 1/ (continued)

Items	Number	Percent
Total clients served	17,327	100.0
Disability (major disabling condition)		
Visual impairments	6,117	35.3
Hearing impairment	1,545	8.9
Mental illness	349	2.0
Mental retardation	354	2.0
Neurological disorders	2,447	14.1
Orthopedic impairments	4,599	26.5
H.I.V. Positive	34	0.2
Other disabling conditions	1,916	11.1
Traumatic brain injured (TBI) 2/	636	3.7
Multiple disabling conditions 2/	7,126	41.1

1/ Data are preliminary and encompass 77 of the 79 agencies which provide Comprehensive Services for Independent Living.

2/ Traumatic brain injury and multiple disabling conditions are not included as separate disability categories and are not part of the total percent breakdown.

Table 3 - Profile of clients served by State Independent Living Rehabilitation (ILR) agencies, FY 1992 1/ (continued)

Items	Number	Percent
Total clients served	17,327	100.0
Types of services provided 2/		
Counseling	9,396	48.5
Housing assistance	2,474	10.7
Physical & mental restoration	4,498	23.2
Attendant care	747	3.9
Daily living services	5,257	27.1
Transportation	1,842	9.5
Interpreter and other services for the deaf	643	3.3
Reader and other services for the blind	3,365	17.4
Recreational services	1,648	8.5
Services to family members	1,008	5.2
Vocational & other training	2,396	12.4
Job placement	251	1.3
Telecommunications	1,064	5.5
Rehabilitation engineering	1,857	9.6
Advocacy & referral services	5,652	29.2
Other services	5,235	27.1

1/ Data are preliminary and encompass 77 of the 79 agencies which provide Comprehensive Services for Independent Living.

2/ Percentages are not additive because individuals may receive more than one type of service.

Table 4 - Independent Living IWRP 1/ goals and percent of goals met by clients whose cases were closed during FY 1992 2/

IL IWRP goals	Goal in IWRP		Goal met	
	Number	Percent of total 3/	Number	Percent 4/
Total cases closed	7,786	100.0	- -	- -
Self-care	4,824	62.0	3,561	75.3
Communication	2,963	38.1	1,927	72.6
Mobility	3,904	50.1	2,790	75.4
Residential	1,330	17.1	1,202	79.1
Education	1,548	19.9	621	66.9
Vocation	554	7.1	190	52.8
Other goals	2,095	26.9	477	70.5

1/ Individualized written rehabilitation program.

2/ Data are preliminary and encompass 77 of the 79 agencies which provide Comprehensive Services for Independent Living.

3/ Based on total number of clients whose cases were closed. Percentages are not additive because individuals may specify more than one goal in IWRP.

4/ Based on the number with this goal in their IWRPs.

Table 5 - Reasons for closure for clients whose cases were closed during FY 1992 1/

Reasons for closure	Number	Percent of total
Total cases closed	7,786	100.0
ILRS 2/ no longer needed 3/	6,385	82.0
Achieved IL goals	6,032	77.5
Did not achieve IL goals	353	4.5
ILRS 2/ still needed	1,070	13.7
Referred to VR	435	5.6
Institutionalized	77	1.0
Moved	82	1.1
Withdrew	161	2.1
Other	315	4.1
Died	331	4.3

1/ Data are preliminary and encompass 77 of the 79 agencies which provide Comprehensive Services for Independent Living.

2/ Independent Living Rehabilitation Services.

3/ 344 or 4.4% of the total number of clients who no longer needed ILR services were referred to VR agencies.

Table 6 - Length of time in active caseload for clients served during FY 1992 1/

Length of time in active caseload	Number	Percent of total
Total cases closed	7,786	100.0
Less than 6 months	2,392	30.7
6 months - 1 year	2,327	29.9
1 year - 2 years	1,954	25.1
2 years - 3 years	675	8.7
3 years - 5 years	357	4.6
5 years - 10 years	77	1.0
Over 10 years or not available	4	.1
Cases remaining, end of year	9,541	100.0
Less than 6 months	2,894	37.2
6 months - 1 year	2,307	29.6
1 year - 2 years	2,011	25.8
2 years - 3 years	1,054	13.5
3 years - 5 years	493	6.3
5 years - 10 years	269	3.5
Over 10 years or not available	513	6.6
Total clients served	17,327	100.0
Less than 6 months	5,286	30.5
6 months - 1 year	4,634	26.7
1 year - 2 years	3,965	22.9
2 years - 3 years	1,729	10.0
3 years - 5 years	850	4.9
5 years - 10 years	346	2.0
Over 10 years or not available	517	3.0

1/ Data are preliminary and encompass 77 of the 79 agencies which provide Comprehensive Services for Independent Living.

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